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## INFORMAL REPLY IS SENT TO BULGARIAN REQUEST BY ALLIES

Evacuation of Conquered Territory and Rupture With Germany Are Understood to Be Demanded as Peace Conditions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday).—Pending the formal reply to the Bulgarian request for an armistice, which will not be made before the Allies have conferred together, the military operations against Bulgaria continue, but it is understood that the Bulgarian Government has been informed of the general line the Allies will take. This will be the demand for every guarantee for the safeguarding of the allied military operations and the preventing of the dispatches of German troops to Bulgaria, and, while the final Balkan settlement must obviously be postponed until the final peace conference, and nothing will be done regarding the territorial questions involved, without the fullest cooperation and support of Serbia and Greece, the essential point in any preliminary treaty will be the stipulation for Bulgaria's evacuation of all the territory outside Bulgaria proper, occupied by the Bulgarian armies since the outbreak of the war.

### Von Hintze's Advice

Inform Main Committee That Bulgaria's Action May Be Overruled

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday).—A Sofia telegram, dated Sept. 26, which has reached Copenhagen, does not confirm the original Berlin account of the Bulgarian peace demarche, which, indeed, has since been abandoned in Berlin itself.

The telegram in question states that in accord with the parties of the government bloc, the Bulgarian Government made the enemy an official offer of an armistice the previous afternoon, and the parties of the bloc invited the army and the population to maintain military and public discipline, which is so necessary for a happy issue, and so decisive for the recently begun work of peace.

The telegram adds that the Sobranje has been summoned for Sept. 30.

Meanwhile a Berlin message of Saturday acknowledged the receipt from an official Bulgarian agency of an announcement that, in consideration of the latest circumstances, and after discussing the situation with all competent authorities, the Bulgarian Government had authorized the commander-in-chief to propose to the Entente generalissimo the cessation of hostilities and the opening of negotiations for an armistice and peace.

On the Wolff Bureau's authority, however, the Berlin message stated that the latest information showed that the news of the departure of a Bulgarian delegation to arrange an armistice was false. For the rest, there are rumors of a panic on the Berlin bourse, and of Count von Hertling's resignation, accompanied by reports that not only Austria, but Bavaria and Saxony also, are behind the Bulgarian move, which, moreover, is credited with having been undertaken when there was some concern lest Turkey should take a similar step.

Definite reports, however, are confined to accounts of reassuring speeches from von Hintze and Baron Burian, while German parliamentary circles are reported more convinced than ever of the necessity of maintaining a united home front, and as desirous of an early convening of the Reichstag with a view to a speedy removal of the internal political difficulties.

Baron Burian's statement was made to the German national members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Austrian delegation, to whom he declared that the events in Bulgaria and the entire situation need not be taken too tragically. He also laid stress on the continued firmness of the Austro-German alliance and on the fact that Austria-Hungary was acting in full accord with Germany.

Admiral von Hintze, for his part, remarked in the Reichstag Main Committee, that the Bulgarian Government had evidently interpreted too unfavorably the news from the front, where the Bulgarians between the Vardar and the Cerna had "got into serious trouble," and the developments had also influenced the neighboring armies.

A Bulgarian deputation consisting of the Finance Minister, Mr. Ljupketze, Major-General Lukoff, and Ambassador Hadeff, were said to have left for Salonika on Wednesday. Communications being incomplete, it could not be ascertained with certainty whether the Bulgarian Government had acted in agreement with the Bulgarian High command and Parliament, or with the king, or of his own accord. The possibility of the repudiation of Mr. Matloff's action through future developments was indicated in several ways, a counteraction by elements

(Continued on page four, column one)

## SMOKING STOPPED ON BOSTON ELEVATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Special "smoking cars" and "smoking compartments" on the rapid transit system of the Boston Elevated Railway have been discontinued, it was announced on Sunday. While the public trustees of the system have ordered the elimination of special facilities for smokers "temporarily," in response to an emergency request by the health authorities, it is unofficially admitted that they may never be restored. Facilities of this character are not provided on the rapid transit system in New York nor in other large cities of the United States. This action of the trustees of the Elevated follows upon the recent recommendation of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission that the "smokers" be abolished entirely from the trains operating upon the overhead railway and through the Cambridge subway.

## ENTENTE COUNCIL IDEA IS CRITICIZED

Lord Robert Cecil Denies the Need of Forming a Political Congress For Allied Nations on the Versailles Plan

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday).—Referring in an interview on Friday to the latest German pronouncements concerning the League of Nations, Lord Robert Cecil remarked that he was not favorably impressed with the German attitude. "Germans have not realized yet," he said, "that you cannot establish a league without establishing the sanctity of treaties, and I do not see how you can establish any league that is satisfactory or worth having without first obtaining reparation for Belgium."

In the Erzberger scheme, which he had studied carefully, Lord Robert found several points quite wrong, notably the proposal to destroy the power of putting economic pressure on a recalcitrant nation, and which he considered fatal.

Continuing, Lord Robert insisted on the vital importance of realizing that a League of Nations cannot be made a substitute for victory. "You can build a league on victory," he observed, "but you must get rid of the German system, before you have a secure basis for peace."

Asked for his views regarding Senator Lodge's demand for the internationalization of Constantinople, Lord Robert said he would need to be clear as to what was meant before pronouncing an opinion. If condominium were intended, the plan was impossible, and unwelcome, as was its application to many other problems awaiting solution. It might be, he thought, that a future League of Nations would have to delegate to some power certain powers regarding, for example, the narrow seas, navies, and so on, and he would be glad to see it, but there must be some form of delegation. The league itself could not act directly. International bodies not being very workable, despite the excellent results achieved during the war by a limited group of nations, all strongly imbued with a common purpose.

Lord Robert was equally anxious to know exactly what was meant, before pronouncing definitely on the political Versailles idea. So far, he confessed, he had been unable to see how it would work. "There is already," he argued, "a committee of allies in each city in the shape of the respective ambassadors, and these do frequently meet and confer, whereas before the establishment of a permanent military council in Paris, no such medium existed in the military sphere."

"If something beyond the ambassadorial conferences is to be provided, it would have to be some special mission, such as that now constituted by occasional conferences of premiers, who, unlike and meet as plenipotentiaries."

Lord Robert was not sure, however, that this was practicable for diplomatic proceedings, in which connection prompt and constant decisions are required. In short, he could not quite see what intervening stage is lacking for dealing with diplomacy. The ambassadors are there already on a par with the military advisers, and, in addition, the premiers meet occasionally, and they alone can act, not as agents, but as plenipotentiaries.

It would be impossible, he maintained, to create a body sufficiently responsible to deal, without referring to the respective governments, with such matters, for instance, as enemy overtures like the Austrian note.

**AUSTRIA AND THE TZECHS**  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday).—Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, on Friday, had a long conference with Deputy Musar, vice-president of the Austrian Lower House, and the only representative of the Tzech Club then in Vienna. "Very important matters of foreign policy" were discussed, according to the Allgemeine Zeitung of Vienna.

**BRITISH CLOCKS SET BACK**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday).—Summer time ceases at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning when clocks will be put back one hour.

## MR. BRISBANE ASKS FOR A HEARING

Manager of The Washington Times, in Letter to Senate Subcommittee Chairman, Again Protests Loyalty to Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arthur Brisbane, who claims that he is sole owner and director of The Washington Times, has sent a letter to Senator Overman, chairman of the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, asking that he be given an opportunity to testify before the committee in connection with the statements made by A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, in regard to the ownership of The Times. This request from Mr. Brisbane came after Mr. Palmer, as well as the Department of Justice, had been asked to submit to the committee whatever information there is in their possession bearing on the activities of the brewers.

The letter sent to Senator Overman was published in The Washington Times on Sunday, and in it Mr. Brisbane protests his loyalty and again declares that he is the "sole owner" of the paper. He asserts that false accusations have been made against him, and that he is anxious to answer these charges publicly. There is not the least doubt that the committee had intended to call Mr. Brisbane without his requesting the privilege, which is also a right.

### Pittsburgh Liquor Case

Anti-Saloon Leader on Influence of Brewers in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the second part of his statement relating affairs which preceded Allen Property Custodian Palmer's revelations of The Washington Times situation, a revelation which led to a Senate resolution demanding an investigation into the relation of the brewers to the German-American Alliance, and of the suppressed papers in the Pittsburgh case against the brewers, Rollin O. Everhart of the State Anti-Liquor Saloon League says:

"It seems nothing short of Providence that the moving forces of reform in the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania and the European war should have met in the person of A. Mitchell Palmer. He and United States District Attorney Humes, who handled the Pittsburgh case against the brewers, are of the Democratic Party, and they both have long resented the extent to which both party organizations in Pennsylvania were under the brewers' influence. In due time the matter in Mr. Hume's possession may somehow enthrone the reform element."

Mr. Everhart points out that Mr. Palmer seized many breweries because of their enemy alien ownership. The relation of the brewers to the German-American Alliance, he says, was hinted at in an address by Mr. Humes to the United States Court in Pittsburgh. But the senatorial investigation of the alliance, although resulting in the revocation of its charter, left the Pittsburgh evidence in the background, apparently with no hope that it would be drawn out into the light.

"Then," says Mr. Everhart, "came the inability of the coal operators to make good the required winter's coal supply. In June the operators of the country submitted a confidential document to the President outlining the terms of an agreement to assume the responsibility for a sufficient supply of coal to provide for the winter's demands, but laying down in their terms prohibition of the liquor traffic everywhere. Enter nemesis."

"After a month the soft coal operators appealed to Congress for the passage of war prohibition as essential to the production of the needed coal. This action stirred Congress to act for war-time prohibition. Postmaster Burleson and Robert Crane sought to interfere in the pending issue in the Senate Agricultural Committee, but the interference served to force the publication of facts. Public pressure mounted higher, the shortage of steel due to the shortage of coal to smelt with resulted in the failure to meet Pershing's order for steel, all of which was traced to the failure of the move to pass war-time prohibition. A grain crisis and a transportation crisis loomed ahead. Then things began to happen. Samuel Gompers, who has been opposed to prohibition, has now signed across the ocean to bear the message of the American Labor Party to the British Labor Party. The bill providing for the closing of all breweries on Dec. 1 was passed. At once the brewers' howl arose, and the liquor clans agitated in high conclave at Atlantic City. They hinted at labor troubles to come if this measure were to be put into effect."

"The smash came with the export of Mr. Palmer, which was timed perfectly to fit in with the events of the hour. It was disclosed that 15 brewers had advanced Arthur Brisbane \$375,000 to buy the Washington Times and thus inaugurate the beer gospel under the shadow of the Capitol. Most important of all was the Senate resolution, which advises investigation by the judiciary committee of that body, or by a subcommittee, of the charges affecting brewery interests. This resolution orders the investigation not only of the ownership of the Washington Times, but also sets forth that

there is evidence in the hands of the Department of Justice that the brewers have made contributions to campaign funds in violation of the laws on a scale without precedent in this country."

"Mr. Palmer and the United States District Attorney were called upon to supply what documents they had in support of the charges. To influence public opinion the brewery interests have subsidized newspapers, stipulating in the advanced contracts just what amount of space was to be devoted to them, the literary matter for space being provided from the brewers' central office in New York."

"It is further alleged that the brewers were allied to certain suborganizations, including the German-American Alliance, the National Association of Commerce and Labor and the Manufacturers and Dealers Association, and that the brewery interests have ramifications in these organizations, proof of which is said to be on file in documents in the possession of the government."

## SUFFRAGE DEFEAT APPEARS LIKELY

Opposition to the Amendment in the Senate Can, It Is Said, Reckon on at Least 34 Votes, or a Margin of Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the contest over the federal suffrage amendment began in the Senate, the suffrage forces entered it with a feeling that victory was within their grasp, and the women who had thronged to the capital did not hide their overwhelming enthusiasm at the prospect of a successful consummation of a 40-year struggle for the enfranchisement of the women of the land. It is with a feeling of great disappointment, that these forces now admit themselves facing defeat.

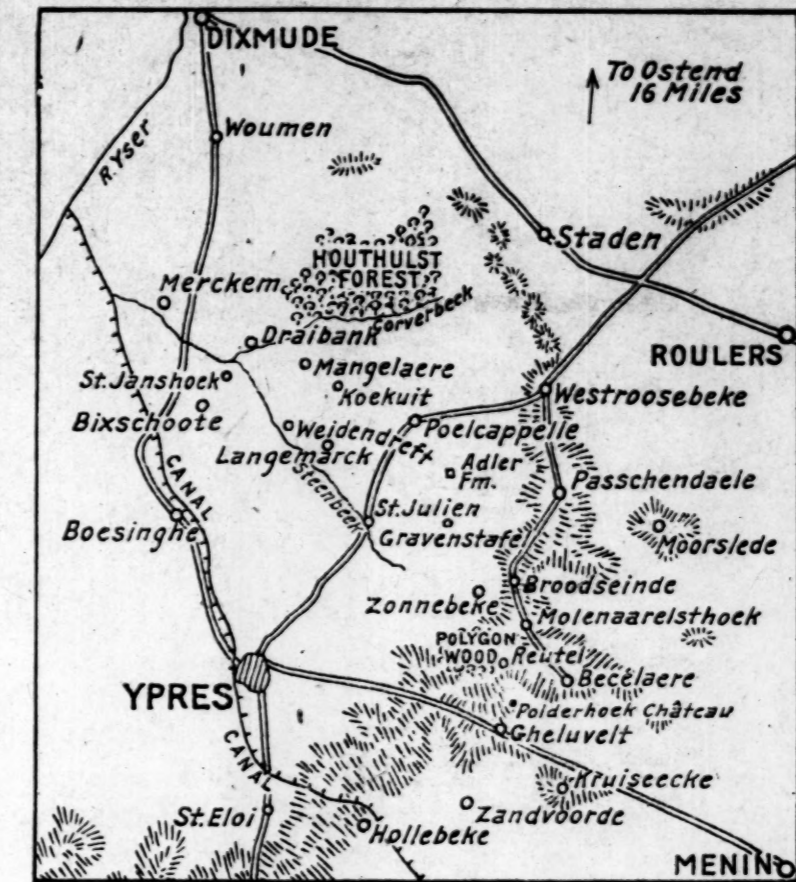
For it can no longer be pretended that the chances for the passage of the amendment are anything but poor. In fact, it is doubtful if the leaders in the Senate, in view of the facts now known, will think it feasible or advisable to take a vote. The opposition is ready for a vote at any time, feeling absolutely secure that they can defeat the amendment by a comfortable margin. Whether or not a vote is taken, the opposition claims a victory.

When Senator Benet of South Carolina, who succeeded Senator Tillman, announced that he would vote against the amendment, the supporters of the measure conceded defeat, and, to make things worse, if possible, Senators Smoot of Utah and Pittman of Nevada began to play politics over the apparently lost cause. As soon as Senator Benet declared himself in his true colors, it became evident that the opposition could at least reckon on 34 votes, or a margin of two. Moreover, it is not at all certain that Senator Martin of Kentucky will vote for the amendment. The trouble has all along been, it is now apparent, the lack of definite knowledge of their own strength by suffrage members. It appears that they often undertook silence on the part of a Senator for promise of support.

It was intimated in some quarters that the President might yet save the day by a direct appeal to some of his supporters to vote for the measure in order to bring strength to his administration and as a war measure. It is extremely doubtful if even a strong appeal from the President could alter the situation or cause any single man now ragged with the opposition to change his vote. The fact of the matter is that the President has already in his letter to Senator Shields of Tennessee, put his opinions on record, and has failed to convince the opponents of the amendment of the fact that he is not likely to repeat the experiment unless he feels certain that it is possible to alter the situation in favor of the amendment.

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Ypres-Dixmude Sector  
Map shows the region in Flanders where the Anglo-Belgian attack has resulted in important strategic gains

## SELECTING AN ARMY FROM REGISTRANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The task of selecting an army from the registered men of the country is about to begin. The stage is set, and all the officials charged with the responsibility have been rehearsed until they are believed to be better perfect. The curtain rises on the drawing today, Monday in the national capital.

Printed copies of the regulations governing the drawing have been prepared by Col. Charles B. Warren, and have been sent to all local boards.

## AUSTRIA ADVANCES HER PEACE SCHEME

Government Asks Netherlands to Permit Conferences to Be Held on Dutch Soil—Holland Agrees to Extend Hospitality

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday).—An official statement issued at The Hague announces that the temporary Austro-Hungarian charge d'affaires received official instructions on Sept. 25 to inform the Dutch Foreign Minister that his government would be gratified if a royal residence were placed at the disposal of conferences of the character aimed at in the Austro-Hungarian note to belligerents on Sept. 14.

The Dutch Foreign Minister replied that the Netherlands' Government, while upholding its neutrality, had not been influenced solely by considerations arising from its own interests only and accordingly was pleased to declare that the Queen would always be happy to offer the hospitality of her residence for discussions, which both belligerents might like to take place there. Considering that it could not leave the other belligerent governments unaware of the Austro-Hungarian demarche, and of the reply given to the Netherlands' Government telegraphically instructed its diplomatic representatives to communicate both to the governments concerned.

## NEW RUSSIA READY TO ASSIST ALLIES

Message From the Tzecho-Slovak National Council Branch Tells of Successful Work—Professor Masaryk Indorses Zionists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, has received a communication, by way of Vladivostok, from the Russian branch of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, bringing not only fraternal greeting, but information to the effect that the "anabasis" of the Tzecho-Slovak forces across 7000 kilometers has been now successfully completed after "miracles of bravery, fighting the enemy at every step." "Following our example," says the communication, "new Russia is rising and desires to have a part in the common fight of the allied nations."

The full text of the cable message to Professor Masaryk is as follows:

"At the opening of the door to the Far East the Russian branch of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council sends you after three months' fighting, their sincere greetings. Being faithful to the principles impressed upon us by you we declined the shameful yoke which was forced upon us by the Bolsheviki, supported by Berlin and Vienna, and in a hard three months' fighting, we not only defended our liberty, but also cleared the way from the Volga across the Ural, and the Siberian steppes to Vladivostok. We are unable to ascertain in how many battles our boys, who were very soon joined by the Russian troops, took part. Our boys have wrought miracles of bravery, fighting the enemy at every step. They have made their way across 7000 kilometers. The anabasis to Vladivostok, which, because of its tremendous distance frightened us at first, has now been accomplished. Following our example, new Russia is rising and desires to have a part in the common fight of the allied nations. The new recognition of the independence of our nation by the Allies is a great encouragement for the further continuation of this war, which can end only in an entire defeat of Austro-German imperialism. (Signed) 'BOHDAN PAVLU, vice-president of the Russian Branch of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council. 'FRANT RICHTER, Secretary. 'MAJOR-GENERAL SYROVY, Commander of the Tzecho-Slovak Army in Russia.'"

In this same connection, the president of the council makes public the text of a resolution adopted recently by the Zionist Organization of America and submitted to Professor Masaryk by Julian W. Mack, president, and Jacob de Haas, executive secretary. The resolution expresses satisfaction at the steps being now taken to deliver Russia and the subject nationalities from the domination of the Central Powers. The resolution adopted by the Zionist Organization of America reads in part as follows:

"Together, with all Americans, we take joy in the wise and just statesmanship which has moved the President of the United States to press the recognition of our government to the Tzecho-Slovak Council."

"This recognition deservedly crowns the brave and unwearied efforts of the Tzecho-Slovak peoples to recreate their national life, and is another welcome proof to the unalterable determination of our government and the allied nations to end the era of injustice for the smaller nationalities, and secure for them the right of untrammelled existence."

"The establishment of the Tzecho-Slovak nation will bring gladness to the hearts of all Americans who have long sorrowed for the oppression by (Continued on page four, column three)

## BRISK FIGHTING IN WEST FROM SEA TO SWISS FRONTIER

Allies Make Important Gains in Northern France in the Neighborhood of Argonne Forest—Great Victory in Flanders

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The whole front is on fire from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, and from the Trentino to the Aegean. What any hour may bring forth it is quite impossible to say, but there are possibilities at so many points that it is difficult to take notice of them all.

### Palestine

Even now that Sir Edmund Allenby has driven the Turks across the Jordan he is pursuing them remorselessly. The 4th Turkish army is reported in trouble here, and no less than 5700 of its men and 28 of its guns were captured on Friday. Indeed by Friday night over 50,000 men and 325 guns had been taken by Sir Edmund, and the tale of prisoners still remain uncounted.

Amman itself was taken by the New Zealanders, who rushed the town at dawn on the 27th. Now the pursuit has carried them as far south as Maan, and it remains doubtful whether a single soldier of the 4th army will escape.

### The Bulgarian Rout

Equally good news comes from the Serbian front. There is a report that the Germans are rushing troops down south to stay the Bulgarian rout, and to prevent the pacific measures of the cabinet. But the truth is that the Germans will want all the men they have on the western front, and Marshal Foch is taking ample care of this. At the rate the Germans themselves are losing men and guns they will have very little to spare for Bulgaria, and what they will have to spare, if they have anything, will be troops of the most inferior description and with the most inferior equipment.

The real danger of the Bulgarian situation, to the Bulgarians, lies in the fact that their armies are split up. Their line, that is to say, has been broken in two places, with the result that General Franchet d'Esperey has got the enemy in three separate groups, unable to communicate with each other, and largely disorganized and cut off from their supplies. The British and the Greeks on the extreme right are pushing further into Bulgaria along the Strumitsa River; the Serbians have occupied Veles and Ishtip, and have pushed beyond Rata-vista and Kotechana, and are rapidly advancing toward Uskub; whilst the French and the Italians have passed through Trilep and are driving the Bulgarians in that sector over to the Albanian frontier. Thousands of men and numbers of guns, together with mountains of supplies, have been taken, with the result that if the Germans really are sending troops, and these ever arrive, they will have plenty of work in reorganizing the remnants of the Bulgarian armies.

### The Western Front

On the western front Marshal Foch has developed a great battle practically along the whole line. General Plumer has struck heavily in the sector between Ypres and Dixmude, General Horne and Sir Julian Byng further south from Douai to Cambrai, and Sir Henry Rawlinson north of St. Quentin. South of St. Quentin General Debeney is fighting down to the neighborhood of La Fere, whilst from La Fere to Laon General Humbert is busy until the work is taken up by General Mangin along the front from Laon down to Soissons. East of Soissons General Gouraud is fighting heavily from Rheims to the point where his armies join with those of General Pershing, and thus, all along this front, operations are being carried out on a major or a minor scale. The major scale are those of General Plumer, General Horne, General Byng, General Rawlinson, General Debeney, General Mangin and General Pershing. For the moment General Humbert's troops are comparatively quiet, and those of General Debeney moderately so. The greatest activity is being shown by General Plumer, General Horne, General Byng, General Mangin, and General Pershing.

The greatest blow was struck by General Plumer who has made a tremendous advance toward Roulers. No less than 55,000 prisoners and 100 guns, including several 240 and 280 millimeter cannon, have been taken.

What Marshal Foch is attempting is something tolerably obvious. General Plumer at one end of the line and General Pershing at the other end of the line are squeezing the two flanks with the object of death in. Simultaneously a major attack is being delivered against Cambrai and against Laon, whilst attacks for the moment subsidiary are being delivered against St. Quentin and La Fere. The object apparently is to keep General von Ludendorff so busy at every point that he cannot spare reserves for any particular point. If he were to spare these reserves he would run the risk of finding the pressure at the point from which the reserves were taken too heavy for him, with the result that his line might be broken. For the time being the German High Command has met its difficulty by taking the boys of the 1920 class, and sending them to the front to fill the

maps. It is obvious, however, that such troops have not the stamina for resistance, and also that it is the last time such an expedition can be expected. Anybody who will take the trouble to examine closely the daily returns, and to see the wastage of man-power and matériel, will grasp the fact that what is happening is that von Ludendorff is being forced to use up his reserves of every description in a defensive operation. This means that he is at last outnumbered, and that the only way in which he can hope to improve his situation would be by a rapid retirement to a much shorter line. Such a line may or may not be ready to receive him, but it is anything but easy for him to retire to it without risking tremendous losses, if not a débâcle. Probably, indeed, the least effective part of Marshal Foch's strategy is the compulsion with which von Ludendorff is held on the longer line, and so made to submit to immense losses when, if he could disentangle himself in order to retire, he could, no matter at what losses to the morale of his army and to the morale of the country, at least improve his position strategically.

Whenever the news has come that the Germans are preparing to retire in a particular sector, that moment has come the news that an attack has been directed against that sector. Thus, in order to prevent a disaster, the troops which were being withdrawn have had to be sent back into the trenches in order to hold the line. No doubt the general public would enjoy a great retirement, but Marshal Foch sees further ahead than this, and is aware that he cannot punish the German army more than by forcing it by a perpetual attack to hold a line too long for the number of men behind it.

The attack of General Plumer, which was begun with great success, on Saturday morning, was probably intended quite as much to hold the Germans and prevent their either retiring or sending reinforcements to any other part of the line, as for anything else. The sudden shifting of the main British attack from St. Quentin to Cambrai was also probably owing fairly to similar reasons. The German High Command had been sending reinforcements to the exhausted troops at St. Quentin, and in a minute Marshal Foch struck at Cambrai, with the result that he got so close to it, at first, that the great railway junction of Maroing, which is one of its outworks, was taken whilst the British lines were being advanced to within little more than two miles of its outskirts.

One effort to shorten his line von Ludendorff has made more or less successfully. He has withdrawn, that is to say, from the line of the Aisne to the line of the Ailette in the direction of the Chemin des Dames. In doing this he has had to surrender the tremendously strong position crowned by the fort of Malmaison, but in any case his position here had become untenable, and the mere shortening of the line is so inconceivable as to amount not so much to an attempt to do that as to a forced retirement from an impossible position. That the Chemin des Dames will have to go soon as a consequence of this retirement there can be no question, and if General Gouraud and General Pershing drive their present attack very much further, a very considerable alteration will have to take place.

#### The Line East of Rheims

East of Rheims, indeed, things are beginning to look very difficult for the Germans. General Gouraud has crossed the Rheims Apremont railway behind the German lines, and has occupied Marle-a-Py, Somme-Py, Manre, and Challerange in a way which must be beginning to cause consternation in Laon itself. But worse than this, further east again General Pershing is pushing up the Meuse, and has reached that river at the outskirts of Brielleux, thus steadily driving a deep salient into the German lines behind Rheims, and threatening to pocket the troops in the Argonne forest. It is here that the greatest danger to the Germans is manifesting itself. The front which runs in a comparatively straight line, north and south, from the sea to Laon, bends round the hinge at that point, and then runs almost due east to the point of General Gouraud's and General Pershing's attack. It is obvious, therefore, that if this particular attack is driven home, the Franco-American armies, under the generals mentioned, would begin to appear in the rear of the Hindenburg line. And if by that time General von Ludendorff has not shaken himself free from the Hindenburg line, and retired to a new line, his position will be, to say the least of it, dangerous in the extreme.

#### COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The German War Office today issued the following statement:

"The enemy was brought to a standstill south of Dixmude in the evening attacks."

"West of Cambrai we withdrew our front to a rear position at Arleux and Aubigny, also withdrawing behind the canal southwest of Cambrai near Maroing."

"These movements were carried out undisturbed by the enemy. Toward Maroing enemy attacks were repulsed."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne we withdrew our lines without interference."

"Between the Sulppe and the Aisne the French attacked six times with strong tank squadrons. They were thrown back after desperate fighting."

"The enemy captured Somme-Py."

"In the Argonne, we withdrew our

lines southeast of Binerville and southwest of Apremont."

"The Americans with new divisions attacked to the east of Argonne also on the Apremont, Clerges and Brielleux line, gaining local successes at Apremont."

"East of Clerges they pressed us back as far as Cullenwood but further enemy attacks failed."

"East of Aire we destroyed 150 tanks and brought down 32 hostile air planes and three captive balloons."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)

The German official report made public today reads as follows:

"The English are attacking in the direction of Cambrai and to the south thereof, and the French in the Champagne and the Americans east of the Argonne are continuing their attacks."

"Partial advances and partial attacks between Ypres and the Scarpe as well as between the Ailette and the Aisne form part of the great attacking operations of the enemy."

"On both sides of Marquion and between Moeuvres and Villers-Guislain the first assault of the enemy broke down before our lines. At Inchy the enemy advanced toward Bourlon and Havincourt and toward Flesqueres."

"The attacks of the Americans east of the Argonne were brought to a standstill south of the Apremont-Clerges line."

"Montfaucon was evacuated in view of the threatening surrounding movement. Attacks advancing by way of Montfaucon and to the east thereof failed before our new line."

"The French and Americans yesterday again suffered heavy losses."

"Yesterday we shot down 33 enemy airplanes."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Sunday)—The capture of more than 55,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns, including several 240 and 280 millimeter guns, is reported in tonight's Belgian War Office communiqué.

"We have continued to advance today," said the report, "and in spite of stubborn resistance of the enemy we have gained a foothold on the second positions of the enemy in Flanders crest."

"We have captured Dixmude, Zaren, Stadenberg, Passchendaele, Morslede and portions of West Rosebeke."

"The enemy, in an effort to wipe out our advancing columns, brought up reserves."

"The enemy counter-attacked violently, north of Houthulst village."

"We broke down the counter-attack and advanced further and captured Terrest Heights. Pushing on further we advanced three kilometers from Roulers, capturing one point in the Roulers-Menin road."

"We took more than 55,000 prisoners and more than 100 guns, including several of 240 and 280 millimeters, a number of bomb throwers, machine guns and various other war matériel."

LE HARVE, France (Saturday)—The Belgian official statement issued tonight says:

"We attacked this morning between Dixmude and north of Ypres after violent artillery preparations, in cooperation with French and British batteries."

"The British fleet bombarded the enemy coastal defenses and points of communication. The Belgian and British infantry then advanced and attacked the positions. We captured all the organized lines of defense in the first position. Crossing this we carried the second position, which was strongly organized."

"Despite the resistance and vain counter-attacks against the Staden railway, we captured the whole forest of Houthulst."

"We captured territory to the line of Woumen, Dierkenshoek, Schaepe Baillie and Broodseinde."

"The advance amounted to more than six kilometers and 4000 prisoners were taken by the Belgians. The booty, which has not yet been counted, includes a complete battery of 150-millimeters, other heavy caliber guns and important matériel."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

(Friday)—Section A—Northwest of Verdun the first army continued its attacks begun yesterday. The towns of Charpeny, Vervy, Epinonville and Ivroy were taken. Repeated hostile counter-attacks on Major-General Cameron's corps were thrown back by troops from Ohio, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, and from Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. The captured matériel includes over 100 guns, of which 12 are of heavy caliber. Many trench mortars and hundreds of machine guns were taken. The number of prisoners has risen to over 8000, including 125 officers.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

"The battle successfully developed south of St. Quentin at dawn today now extends nearly 30 miles to the Sensée River."

"North of Cambrai, on the extreme right, we attacked across the Scheldt Canal from Bellinglise and stormed the Hindenburg defenses."

"We captured all of the enemy's positions and pressing forward captured many prisoners."

"Bellenglise, Le Haucourt and Magny-le-Pose now are in our hands. Today's statement follows:

"Anglo-Americans attacked this morning northwest of St. Quentin. The attack on the high ground southwest of Gonnelieu was renewed this morning. The attack is progressing. Prisoners have been taken."

"Since Friday morning we have taken more than 16,000 prisoners."

"Yesterday about Gonnelieu and the Welsh Ridge there was heavy fighting. On the high ground southwest of

Gonnelieu we progressed along the Welsh Ridge."

"We were pressed back slightly east of the Canal de l'Escaut."

"Yesterday evening we enlarged our positions at the bridgehead and drove off a counter-attack, taking a number of prisoners."

"East of the Escaut River, opposite Cantain, English naval units have established themselves."

"North of the Bapaume-Cambrai road the Canadians have gained the defense system known as the Maroing-Masniele line as far as Silly."

"English troops have captured Aubencheul-aux-Bois, four miles from where the attack was launched."

"North of Cambrai, the British have advanced to Arleux and fighting is in progress in that city."

"Palestine: In the Amman district, east of the Jordan River, we took 5700 prisoners and 28 guns on Friday."

"On Saturday about El Kastal station we were in contact with the Turks."

"Up to 8 p. m. Friday we had taken 50,000 prisoners and 325 guns."

"In the northern Tiberias Lake area on Friday there was considerable fighting, the enemy showing some resistance."

"We are holding the crossing of the upper Jordan at Jisr Benat and Yakub and positions about Srid and Erremte and on both sides of the roads toward Mezrib and Derra."

"On Friday night, south of Jisr Benat and Yakub a brigade of Australian light horse forced a passage of the Jordan River at Salmorn and drove the enemy from their positions, crossing to the left bank."

"On Friday afternoon at Salmorn, Irbid and Irremte our cavalry overcame the enemy resistance, driving him to the north through Derra. Later the cavalry captured the railroad stations at Ezra and Ghazale."

"On Thursday we entered Derra and Sheikhshazad."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A Serbian official statement made public here today, states that the Serbian troops have taken Mt. Plachkavica and have advanced to a point near Karavofelo. The line now extends north of Velez, from where big fires have been observed in the vicinity of Uskub.

About 160 guns have fallen into the hands of the advancing Serbians, it is stated.

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The British War Office issued a statement tonight which reads as follows:

"The operations on the Cambrai battlefield have progressed favorably. Eight divisions engaged in heavy fighting last night about Beaucamp ridge, where the enemy countered strongly. This morning they overcame the resistance of the German infantry and pressed forward two miles beyond it, capturing the highly organized defensive positions known as Highland and Welsh ridges."

"Later in the day our success extended to the south and Gouzeaucourt was captured."

"During the morning also the Yorkshire division captured Maroing and progressed to the southeast of it. Before midday the Duke of Wellington regiment forced a crossing of the Canal de l'Escaut at Maroing and established itself in the German defenses on the east bank."

"North of this post the Lancashire this morning cleared the west bank of the canal as far north as La Folie Wood and captured Noyelles-sur-Escaut, Cantain and Fontaine Notre Dame."

"The Lancashires are making progress east of Fontaine Notre Dame and are operating in conjunction with Canadian troops north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. Here the enemy resisted strongly and suffered heavy losses in killed and prisoners."

"The number of prisoners and guns captured continues to increase."

"This afternoon report says: 'Our attack yesterday on the Cambrai front was pressed without relaxation until a late hour. Further progress was made in the evening, more especially on the northern portion of the battlefield, and additional prisoners and guns were captured.'

"Troops of the sixth and seventeenth corps continued to make good progress on the front between Flesqueres Ridge and Bourlon Heights. The Canadian division, massing beyond Haynecourt, reached the Douai-Cambrai road at nightfall."

"The eleventh division, passing through the Canadians, pushed rapidly forward a distance of over two miles, capturing Epinoy and Oisy-le-Vereger. At the same time the fifty-sixth division, pressing northward along the canal, captured over 500 prisoners in the defenses northeast of Sauchy-Cauchy."

"The operations are progressing satisfactorily this morning along the whole battlefield."

"Over 10,000 prisoners and more than 200 guns have been captured."

"Operations by the Second British Army in Flanders were commenced this morning in conjunction with the Belgian Army. They will be reported in the Belgian communiqué."

"Balkan front: The advance of the Entente allied forces in Macedonia continues. Greek troops are pushing to the eastward along the Belashitza range."

"British-Greek forces also are moving on Petrich along the Strumitza valley. Petrich is about 20 miles inside the Bulgarian frontier. Several guns of various caliber have been captured."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Serbian official statement issued today says:

"Our advance continued on Thursday with excellent results. Our troops reached Ratavisht and have gone considerably beyond Kotschana. On the same day about noon our troops entered Velez and captured the troops defending the fortress. They immedi-

ately continued their advance toward Uskub."

"An enormous number of prisoners, mostly Germans; a huge quantity of war matériel, including several machine guns; three mountain guns, and other supplies have fallen into our hands."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The French War Office tonight issued the following communiqué:

"South of St. Quentin we attacked Urville and Cerisy, driving out the enemy and capturing both villages, crossing the St. Quentin-La Fere road."

"We captured 500 prisoners in this movement."

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne we advanced two kilometers on both sides of the Chemin des Dames and occupied Pargny-Flain, Flain and Ostel."

"On the Champagne front the day's fighting brought important results."

"We carried Bouconville and have extended our positions to the north."

"To the west we have captured Montcuvelet and Apremont."

"Pushing northward we captured Séchault and advanced two kilometers beyond Challerange."

"Further west we captured Ardeuil, Montfauzel and Vieux, carrying our lines to the southern outskirts of Aure. We entered Ste. Marie-a-Py."

"Eastern theater: The left wing of the allied army has driven back enemy rear guards toward Kichovo and captured Brod Heights, north of Mesna and Ochrida Town."

"The Serbians have gained north of Velez as far as Cana."

"Toward Uskub, Kumanovo and Kustendil the Serbians have reached the frontier of Bulgaria."

"The English and Greek forces have advanced north of Strumitza toward Pechovo and Petrich, descending into Strumitza Valley, where they captured 350 guns."

Today's statement follows:

"Our repeated attacks north of the Aisne finally forced the enemy to withdraw toward the Ailette to a fast line from Allemant to Jouy."

"Our troops, pursuing the German rear guards, have occupied the village and northern edge of Pinon Wood, Vaudesson, Chavignon and Malmaison fort are now in our hands."

"Farther south we made wide progress on the plateau north of Vailly."

"In the Champagne the day was marked by violent counter-attacks to the right of our battle line."

"Violent fighting is progressing in the region of Souconville on the heights to the north of Fontaine-en-Dormois and north of Grateuil."

"On our center and in the left we continued our progress, especially to the north along the railroad from Calleraige."

"We have captured Manre and have reached the eastern edge of St. Marie-a-Py. Our losses are slight."

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The French War Office tonight issued the following statement:

"General Mangin has captured Fort Malmaison, one of the strongholds southwest of Laon. He now holds this position strongly."

"This afternoon's report says: 'At 5:30 o'clock this morning French troops continued to attack and took possession of the village of Somme-Py. They also captured the heights north of Fontaine-en-Dormoise. We took additional prisoners and captured several guns. The battle continues.'

"Between the Ailette and the Aisne the pressure of the French troops continued last night and this morning. Northeast of Sancy, in a local operation, we gained some ground and captured 150 prisoners, including four officers. A German counter-attack north of Allemant was checked completely. More to the south the French penetrated the ravine between Jouy and Alzy and captured those two villages."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—An Italian official statement dealing with operations in Macedonia, was issued today. It says:

"On Wednesday, we occupied Ponteduen and also captured Vidania and Malo."

"On Thursday we occupied Krusevo, already told of in dispatches from the front."

"On Friday, we passed Niasin in the valleys of the Cerna and Velika."

"North of Monastir and Kishovo we have reached Demirhizlar."

"Tonight's statement reads as follows: 'The Asiago plateau, along the Piave River, and at Musile and Sorbellazzo, there were violent enemy raids today.'

"Our artillery replied vigorously."

"At Mori and Cimavallibello enemy attacks failed."

"Near Janica and Berat our patrols overcame advance guards of the enemy, capturing 54."

"In Albania we overcame obstinate resistance of the enemy toward Ellontebaba."

"We broke down rearguard resistance toward Krushevo."

"On both sides of the Krushevo road we made an advance occupying Prebitchi and Kocista."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Sunday)—"On the Italian front there is nothing new to report tonight," said the Austrian War Office communiqué.

"On the Albanian coast, Italian thrusts toward Berat failed."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Saturday, made public Sunday night, reads as follows:

Section A—The attacks begun on Sept. 26 continue to develop success-

fully. Today our troops, advancing in the face of heavy infantry, artillery and machine-gun fire, have reached the outskirts of Brielleux, and Exermont. More than 20 towns and enormous quantities of matériel have fallen into our hands. The number of prisoners continues to increase. American aviators have kept command of the air. They have brought down 12 balloons, and more than 60 enemy planes, while less than a third of that number of our planes are missing. In conjunction with French and British aviators, they have, notwithstanding unfavorable weather, rendered valuable service and successfully executed many missions."

Section B—The following extract is from a German soldier's letter found in the Voerwe, Sept. 22:

"Americans are in front of us. To the right of us, Indians of the Sioux were identified in one of the last attacks. After the war, Karl May can write another book about his experiences with his dear Indians."

WAR REPORTS

AND COMMENTS

Naval Air Squadrons Take Part in Offensive, Destroying Ammunition Dumps and Wrecking Artillery Concentrations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—"Naval air squadrons, acting in conjunction with Belgian offensive today, dropped 15 tons of bombs, firing two trains and destroying several ammunition dumps," the British Admiralty announced.

"We caused casualties among the troops and wrecked artillery concentrations, also observing the coast defenses for British monitors."

"Eight hostile planes were shot down; 13 of ours are missing, mostly due to heavy rain storms."

French Satisfaction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The French press devotes much space to the British advance, and the extremely heavy fighting on their front. It says that the British effort against Marquion was of the most violent character. Describing the great strength of the enemy at this point, it states that the British feat was amazing, adding that the manner in which selected tanks dashed forward at three chosen points into the canal to form a bridge for the troops to cross over, will rank as one of the finest things even in this war.

The week which has just closed is regarded as epoch-making. M. Clemenceau is described as radiant and overwhelmed with congratulatory messages.

Mr. Baker at Army Headquarters

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY NORTHWEST OF VERDUN (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, who watched the American troops begin the attack in the region northwest of Verdun, visited the various headquarters behind the front today.

Work of French Aviators

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office aviation division in its statement tonight says:

"Our squadrons participated in the battle raging today, and bombed and attacked with machine guns enemy troops."

"Groups of more than 50 machines attacked the enemy reserves in Marvaux and Liry ravines. They dropped 20 tons of projectiles and fired several thousand cartridges."

"Our flyers also brought down 15 enemy planes and fired three captive balloons."

Great Britain's Air Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The formidable character of Great Britain's air power was again evidenced in the past week by the fact that British airmen undertook important offensive operations in no fewer than six separate theaters of war, three against Germans, two against Turks and one against Bulgarians. While the full effect of these assaults is difficult to realize immediately, two points are of unusual interest.

First, there is the increasingly important part played by aerial reconnaissance in the preparations for a successful offensive and, second, there is the extraordinary power of modern aircraft to intensify the disorder and chaos behind the army suffering a decisive military defeat. On Sept. 20, the British aeroplanes in Macedonia brought timely advice of the Bulgarian impending retirement and later in the day discovered the Koverlicova road to be packed with troops and transports hurrying to the rear. This was also reported and British airmen continuously dropped bombs and attacked them from the air.

On the Cambrai front alone, nearly 14 tons of bombs were dropped, 91 enemy machines destroyed, and 35 driven down out of control in one week, the British losing 40 machines. On the Rhine front, the Royal Air Force Independent Force dropped nearly 50 tons of bombs during 16 successive raids into German territory.

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Forty-two German airplanes were brought down or disabled by French aviators yesterday, according to an official statement issued today.

Several captive balloons were set on fire. Twenty-six tons of projectiles were dropped during the day, and 23½

tons during the night, on bivouacs and cantonments in the rear of the enemy's front lines.

A Belgian statement announces that two balloons have been brought down in flames.

Rumanian Legion Ready

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first unit of the Rumanian Foreign Legion has completed preparations to take its position on the front in France, according to dispatches received through official sources. The strength of the unit is not disclosed.

British Aerial Activities

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The following aviation communiqué was issued by Sir Douglas Haig tonight:

"Patrolling far behind the German lines last night and today our aviators dropped many bombs and attacked with machine guns, troops, transports, trains and gun teams from low heights."

"We inflicted heavy casualties at many points. Twenty-two hostile planes were brought down and three driven down out of control. Twenty-four of our planes are missing."

"We dropped 22 tons of bombs during the day and 34 tons at night. All of our night flyers returned safely."

SHIPWORKERS MAY LOSE EXEMPTION

Britain Threatens to Cancel the Certificates of Willful Absentees in Yards on the Clyde

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Following the precedent created in connection with the Coventry strikes, the government yesterday announced that the exemption certificates of all shipyard workers on the Clyde and elsewhere will be canceled from Tuesday next in case of those men willfully absenting themselves from work on or after that date. Simultaneously the Admiralty issued a statement pointing out the gravity of the position and the manner in which the men had violated their pledges, and urging the executive councils concerned to continue their efforts to secure resumption of work by Monday at least.

Meanwhile the result of a ballot taken among the Clyde shipwrights during the week was announced yesterday and showed 1014 for and 1025 against resumption. These figures show that less than half of the men concerned voted, and, in consequence, the Clyde district committee has instructed its members to resume work immediately in their own

## BEGINNING OF DRIVE ON WEST FRONT

The following article, written by an American soldier at the front in France, was promptly the drivers in a battery responded to the call to advance in the Château Thierry drive.

"Everybody up! Harness and hitch!" The top sergeant's icy whistle shrieked through the woods. Awakening non-coms took up his cry and passed it along until every man was roused.

For us, the drivers in the battery, that night of July 16, 1918, was the beginning of the great Château Thierry drive that flinted out the German's salient between Soissons and Rheims, now called The Second Battle of the Marne. Three weeks we were on the go night and day, rain or shine; scarcely an hour when not under shell fire, gas attacks or aeroplane raids. The Hun retreated so fast that we drivers worked 24 hours of every 24 hours to keep our four "swason-cans" within range and supplied with countless rounds of ammunition.

Our infantry of the twenty-sixth division started things. Intelligence officers learned that Joe Boche had troops massed and schedules prepared for a terrific drive on our front to commence at 12:40 on the night of Sept. 26. We started our drive at 11:40, one hour earlier. They were taken completely by surprise and we got the jump on them.

It was 2 o'clock when we were gotten up. An all-night rain had soaked everything, and, although it was then stopped, the trees showered us every little bit as we groped around in the dark to our horses and harness.

"Lights out; aeroplane!" Some of us were fortunate to have candles and flash-lights to help us in harnessing. Those who didn't seemed bent on preventing those who did from using them. They would start the cry, and it would be taken up and passed along till the words rang. It was effective. Out went all lights, for we had had aeroplane raids and long distance shells every night for a week, and we were all pretty apprehensive about lights. We managed somehow to get harnessing done and without lights.

"Make up rolls and saddle bags and pack your saddles!" After we were all harnessed that command came down. Up to then we didn't suspect that we were leaving for good, but now it was plain. The infantry must have advanced, and we were to follow up. Down came our rain-soaked shelter tent, and in our halves we rolled our blankets and personal effects. Mine turned out the most miserable looking roll ever made, but it had to do.

Everything being set ready to pull out, we waited for orders, which might come the next minute, or not for hours. We put nose bags on our horses and they ate their grain while we had our breakfast. It was a hasty meal of bacon, bread and coffee. Nearly every one helped himself to three or four pieces of French hard tack that lay in an open case among the ration stores. It is good to chew at on the road when you are hungry. Humor began coming in as to how far the infantry had advanced and how many prisoners and guns they had captured. They were all wild and contradictory, but we eagerly absorbed them all as we "stood to" waiting for our orders to advance. Up to noon they hadn't come. Our horses were fed again and we unharnessed, but kept in instant readiness. Just imagine how the hours must have dragged in that situation!

At 3 o'clock the order came. The four-piece teams only were wanted, not all the rest of the drivers pitched in to help those going out. In my case and in that of most of the others we didn't get a chance at our own horses, for they were harnessed before we could realize exactly what had happened.

We had to beat the guns in three-quarters of an hour, so the start was made immediately. The road was jammed with traffic, truck trains, artillery columns and troops of all kinds moving forward. We trotted whenever we had a chance. Everybody was smiling at us breezing along that way, for they were all in great spirits over the first fruits of the drive.

This was open warfare. We were supremely happy, for this was just what we had been looking for ever since our first training camp days—rush up to the guns, snatch them out of position, advance them under the enemy's fire, whirl them into action, and beat it to the rear. Just before we came up to this sector, our captain told us that as this was open warfare, most of the casualties would be among the drivers instead of the cannonners, as in trench warfare. So we expected the worst, so to speak.

Finally, we got a clear road and trotted the rest of the way to the guns, blithely in, jerked them out, and rattling down the road we sped, proud as we could be. One of our first lieutenants was in charge of the battery. We met him on the road returning from reconnaissance. He was amazed. "You made great time getting up here," he exclaimed. "I don't see how you did it so quickly." He had a word of praise for every team while we were with him that afternoon. He led us forward, and about half a mile from our new position had us dismount and lead our horses to keep us out of the view of a German observation balloon. However, we dropped the pieces in full view of the balloon in a field which only the day before was "No Man's Land," did a "left about," and made our get-away at a full gallop.

Half way back we met a rival battery just coming up. They had the order at the same time we did, but we got our guns into position some 20 minutes before they did, which might have meant a great deal in the situation. Because of that little feat word went around that our battery

the best drivers in the regiment. Whether or not that is so, we delivered the goods in short order that time.

We established a new echelon three kilometers in the rear of the gun and five kilometers in front of the old echelon. From then on there were two horse lines, the advance echelon, consisting of four six-horse gun teams and four caissons and teams, the soup gun and supply wagons, while at the rear, or "safety first" echelon as we came to call it, the remainder of the teams, caissons and spare horses stayed. At the advance echelon we stood ready to pull out the gun or rush ammunition at a moment's order.

That first night in advance nothing in particular happened, except one shell. We were listening to the whistlings of a long-distance Fritz as the shells traveled over our heads and landed in the vicinity of our own echelon. From the stories which came to us later from our own men back there, they were landing with fair accuracy, too. It was the same gun which had been disturbing our sleep with a few stray shots each night for a week past.

Then one shell didn't go over. The whistle was unusually brief, it fell short with a "zip-bang!" just the other side of our woods. We ducked for a moment. "Pug!" A shell fragment ripped through the leaves and thudded on the ground not two feet from where I lay. I picked it up. It was still hot, a cubical fragment about one-half an inch wide and thick by one inch long. I saved it, have it yet, for it was the first fragment to land near me. But not the last, by any means. If I carried with me all the big shells that have landed around us since then, I'd have an iron foundry on my hands. No shells followed that one, however; in fact, it is likely that that particular gun never spoke again. Those who heard the shell whistle over said it had a peculiar accent, as though it were whirling end for end. The only explanation for those three facts, its falling short, being the last shell fired, and its peculiar sound seems to be that the gun blew up.

Next time I'll tell you about the exciting time we had the day following when the German gunners chased our caisson train of ammunition from our woods to another, and how, not because of any fault in their marksmanship, we all escaped without a scratch.

## FOOD COMMITTEE FORMED BY ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—As a direct result of Mr. Hoover's recent visit to London the Inter-Allied Food Council has established a committee of representatives which is constituted as follows:

Chairman, Sir John Beale, K. B. E., United Kingdom, Major the Hon. W. Astor, M. P., and Mr. W. H. Beveridge, C. E., with Capt. J. R. Brooke (additional).

United States, Mr. J. P. Cotton and Mr. L. P. Sheldon, with Mr. G. S. Jackson (additional).

France, Maj. R. Filioux and M. Genest, with M. Destombes (additional).

Italy, Commendatore Professor Attilio, C. B., and Signor Nimmo, with Lieutenant Amadio (additional).

Mr. Franklin L. Turner, C. B., has been appointed secretary and the offices of the committee are at Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S. W. 1.

The new committee is designed to provide for further coordination in securing the food supplies for the European allies. It is intended to evolve one general plan of purchase and importation for all the countries, taking into consideration the home production and needs of each individual country, as well as shipping facilities, financial arrangements, and the actual supplies of food likely to be available for export to Europe.

The Committee of Representatives will have under its control the executives representing the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and the United States, which are already in existence, and whose duty it is to schedule the allied requirements of the principal foodstuffs, and it will devolve upon the Committee of Representatives to coordinate these different programs into one general scheme and to carry it into effect. The committee will have power to make any changes which circumstances may require, and they will be responsible for supervising the carrying through the programs for the purchase and shipping of food. The committee will also be the sole channel of communication as to general policy between the executives and the Allied Maritime Transport Council and the Inter-Allied Finance Council.

It is intended by this means to give the Committee of Representatives such full responsibility and power of control as to enable it to prevent competition and overlapping in purchase, and secure proper coordination in arranging for freights.

## WAGE QUESTION IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Government has decided to appoint a committee "to investigate and report as to the relations which should be maintained between the wages of women and men, having regard to the interests of both, as well as to the value of their work. The recommendations should have in view the necessity of output during the war, and the progress and well-being of industry in the future." The committee will consist of: The Hon. Mr. Justice Atkin (chairman), Dr. Janet Campbell, Sir Lynden Macassey, K. C., K. B. E., Sir W. W. Mackenzie, K. C., K. B. E. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G. C. B. (secretary to the Ministry of Pensions), has been appointed as secretary to the committee. Communications on matters concerning the committee should be addressed (till further notice) to the secretary, No. 2 Whitehall Gardens, S. W. 1.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 327)

Tyranny in "Liberty" Loan Work  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am asking the privilege of calling your attention to the inclosed circular letter, which has been mailed to me from the department indicated. I have the impression that it will speak for itself. The Christian Science Monitor has so insistently tried to call to the attention of the world the difference between acting upon Principle and exercising true liberty, as against tyranny and oppression, it seems unfortunate that a Liberty Loan drive should be instituted by an adoption of methods which take away from the citizen all liberty, and institute a system of threat, compulsion and tyranny—as seem to be indicated in this type of procedure. The war has certainly brought to the surface all manner of exhibition of human domination, but there is very little probability of successful outcome when we institute tyranny upon our own to meet and destroy tyranny abroad.

If this were a matter solely of the error of some individual it might be ignored, but as it is seemingly sent out under authority, and under the frank of the post office, it bears a different stamp.

(Signed) WINFIELD S. WILLIAMS.  
Chicago, Sept. 19, 1918.

(Appended is the Circular Letter Presented by Mr. Williams)  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
LIBERTY LOAN ORGANIZATION  
Federal Reserve District No. 7  
110 S. Dearborn St., Chicago  
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In order to better regulate the taking of subscriptions and thus enable an accurate check on individual purchases, the Chicago Liberty Loan Committee has considered it necessary to do away with the multiplicity of solicitations that featured past campaigns and, in the approaching drive, restrict all selling to Trades Committees and Ward and District Committees. For the purpose of this campaign lawyers are classed as a Trade. The Trades Committees have been delegated to canvass the larger business interests and all such firms have been classified accordingly—the purpose of this communication being to officially notify you of your own assignment to Trade Committee No. 2.

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PHILIP R. CLARK,

Secretary Trades Advisory Committee.

(No. 321)

No Need for Visitation  
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

So generously sympathizing as The Christian Science Monitor has been in the past with the effort to restrict severely painful visitation, I am sure it will lend me a little space in which to speak of the action of a humane society, which is helping furnish "dope" for visitation by surgeons and physicians connected with the War Department. That any officer of any humane society in the world, who accepts the trust of protecting helpless creatures from cruelty, should consign them instead to torture, is surely one of the strangest spectacles the world has ever seen! It is for the soldiers: it is for the war, the reply is made to inquirers as to whether the report can be true. It is true, the official letter states; and surely, it adds, no one can think it wrong.

Will The Christian Science Monitor let me add in closing, that if it is not wrong in war, it is not wrong in peace? Visitation is carried on in the hope of saving lives. If it is right now, it must be right hereafter and forevermore for the protectors of the helpless to deliver them into the hands of torturers. If it saves soldiers' lives now, it may save the lives of soldiers and the children of soldiers, then. But I think it utterly wrong to torture any creature; and wrong by double fault, to engage to protect and then abandon to cruel torment; in popular language, the dogs are double-crossed.

The dogs, it is said, would voluntarily endure these miseries—these experiments with the horrible gas the Germans use—to save man. But in turn, I am sure the men would voluntarily refuse to accept so generous a sacrifice. And a forced sacrifice, such as it now is, I am sure many a brave young man would scorn and hate to save his life by accepting. "What cannot be learned about this

torturing gas without forcing it on dogs." I think they would say, "let us take our chances without. This is man's affair. Whoever else is to blame for modern war, the animals are not."

(Signed) SARAH N. CLEGGHORN.  
Manchester, Vt., Aug. 28, 1918.

## M. MALVY GIVES VIEWS IN SPAIN

Exiled French Minister Plans to Publish Statement After War in Attempt to Clear Himself—Professes Hope for Victory

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—When M. Malvy came to Spain in pursuance of the judgment of five years' exile pronounced on him by the Haute Cour in Paris, he determined and said that he would preserve absolute silence and would in no circumstances give interviews to anyone. The former French Minister of the Interior, however, has been persuaded to relax from this rule for half an hour, and has made some statements and expressed sentiments that are of interest. The Spaniards who have met and conversed with him are convinced that he is highly patriotic, and they affirm their belief that M. Malvy will not be so long in Spain as the Senate intended, and as they, the Spaniards, in their hospitality would like to have him. But Spain has not been very closely interested in the French affairs and has not studied these trials at all intently.

M. Malvy says that he has no intention of setting himself up in Madrid for the winter months, as has been put forward as probable. He will live in a little rented villa not far away from San Sebastian and the French frontier, and there he will rest first and work afterwards, and lead a simple, quiet life. There was some difficulty in finding room for him when he arrived in San Sebastian, for it was the height of the fashionable season, and half of moneyed Madrid was there and scrambling for rooms. The French consul tried to get quarters for him in advance at the Continental Palace Hotel, but could not, and eventually he was fixed up in an adjunct of the Maria Cristina Hotel, which goes by the name of the Savoy Meublé. He has with him his wife, children and secretary. He said that when he was established in his villa he would try to feel that he was living completely apart from all political affairs, and at first would try to get all the rest he could. Soon, however, he would be settled down to the life of the exile, and then he would prepare for his rehabilitation, which must come about in a short time, as soon as passions had quieted down. He calmly awaited the hour of justice, and in the meantime the hospitable soil of Spain, which he so highly appreciated, would serve him well for shelter during his exile. When he returned to France, nobody would have any doubts about the sincerity and value of his work while a member of the French Government.

While in Spain he proposed to write something which might be published when the sacred union need no longer be observed as at present, and which would tend to clear him completely of the charges brought against him. In the meantime he had recommended his friends to maintain that union sacrée to the fullest possible extent, for it was necessary to France at the present time. He added that before he left Paris he had addressed a letter to the president of the chamber protesting against the injustice of the sentence, and with which it was hoped to give satisfaction in certain quarters which were indubitably inimical to the form of government established in France. He recommended that his friends should above all continue as before and endeavor to do nothing that might cause the slightest difficulty to the effort of national defense. M. Malvy was asked if he thought that his case would do any harm to the said union sacrée, and he answered, "It cannot be doubted that my condemnation will be of no advantage to it, but I can state without hesitation that the national defense will not suffer in the least."

M. Malvy was then induced to make a few comments on the progress of the war. A question was put to him upon the manner in which the Germans in their official communications qualified the threatened advances as strategic withdrawals on their own part, and M. Malvy said that this always had been and always would be the way in which the friends of Germany regarded such movements. "But," he said, "all such excuses are vain in times like the present. The general staffs of the Allies are developing a plan which has been cleverly conceived and which has for its one and only object a decisive victory. The day of triumph is not far distant. France and her allies are fighting for right and justice, and she sees in the distance the rich reward for all her labors and her suffering."

He was very enthusiastic in what he said concerning the American troops. He declared that this armed force was one of the most formidable that had ever been known, and the immense contingents that were arriving in France day by day made the victory of the Allies certain. M. Malvy was asked what he thought of the position of Spain in regard to the war, but he gave an evasive answer.

## NAN

Growth in understanding means growth in gratitude. As time passes one grows ever more appreciative of blessings previously ignored or perhaps taken too entirely for granted. I know I always accepted Nan as a family institution—something necessary to its welfare, its completion, and therefore, of course. But then, children are inclined to take their parents, their baby brother, even the house cat in this same inevitable manner, so perhaps I was not so exceptional after all. I certainly knew Nan as early in the game as I knew my mother, for she was always just there, doing things for others—and of course I was not slow to enroll myself in that careless army of others.

A few years later, when I had attained to the questioning age, I discovered that she had come into the family when my father was a small



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
The kitchen was the most important room in the house

lad and had had a finger in the domestic pie from that day forth, seeing its dimensions double and treble, slide from a country attar to a city plate, crisp in the heat of vicissitudes and experience, and finally burst its crust and scatter into a flock of sweet-throated songsters—quite like the blackbird pie of classical nursery fame.

As everybody knows, bringing up other people's children, like the policeman's life, "is not a happy lot" always. But Nan's virtues were more than equal to the occasion. Her patience seemed proof against the noisiest tantrums, her love rose clear and serene over every baby blunder, never seemed to weaken. She had a poise that in all the long years I never once saw ruffled. Perhaps twice in her life she felt the situation demanded something more materialistic than voice, and so she conscientiously applied that something, and though I was not around on these memorable occasions I am confident that they were carried through with the same simple directness that distinguished all Nan's activities. It is true that one argument against a premature rising for a fishing trip consisted of the front side of a wire hairbrush, but that was due entirely to the state of darkness and not to malice aforethought, and she was quite blissfully ignorant of the point of his argument at the time.

The kitchen at the rectory was in the basement. It was broad and low-ceiled and contained one of those wood-burning cooking stoves whose ovens are simply a protuberance in the pipe. This was the most important room in the house. Here originated puddings and pies and cakes whose equal could not be found in three countries, preceded by huge earthenware mixing bowls to scrape and followed by very black tins and pots to wash. Nan was never far from this locality during the forenoon, and if you came in hungry or thirsty you had only to call down the crooked narrow stairs, "Can I have something to eat (or drink)?" when a plate of gingerbread or a piece of pumpkin pie or a glass of root beer would promptly materialize. If Nan wasn't around one could slip into the damp brick-floored pantry, open the wire-doored cupboard and forage for oneself. There was always something to find! Opposite was the "hoghead room" (though I never saw a hog-head in it) where quarters of beef were hung and a big ice chest held crocks of country butter and country eggs. Nan seemed to hold silent sway over this semi-subterranean region, just as my grandfather did over the main floor, and my grandmother over the second story and the attic.

Of course, it wasn't all clover. There was dishwashing, for instance, and the family was always large. But it was no little satisfaction to see if one couldn't wipe as fast as the other could wash and tidy up, and afterward there was a sort of glow of pride in accomplishment that compensated one for being parted a little longer from his Ballantyne or Henty. And no mat-

ter how much you did for Nannie, you could never do as much for her as she could do for you—there were no two ways about that. How many miles of steps she took on her labors of love, how many mountains of stairs she climbed from cellar to attic with laden tea trays, how deep a lake of beef tea and hot lemonade she brewed, how wide a plain of buttered toast and muffins and cookies she spread, who would hazard a guess? For if anything went wrong Nan was the one who bore the heat and burden of it. Nan did this and Nan did that, and long after others were abed and asleep Nan always seemed still to be doing it.

Nan seldom laughed or joked, but she had a never-ending sense of humor, just the same. When the rest of us had waxed uproarious in our mirth, Nan would still be serene. But a lull in the storm, and she would likely drop a remark that was as delicious as it was naive. Our family reunions and consequent revellings would have been shorn of much of their zest if Nan had refused to accept an active rôle. If the game were whist she always succeeded in playing the wrong card in the right place; if "coffee-pot" or "characters" she invariably upset the house by blurring out the secret word with an air of perfect innocence; if charades—and the evening usually ended with a charade—she impersonated Lady This or the Duke of That would be very apt to disrupt her fellow players as well as the audience, to the loss of brilliant impromptu speeches, to say nothing of the key to the plot.

Nan never bothered her head about making personal preparations for picnics or camping parties, but gave all her time to attending to the general commissariat, and so when it came to the inevitable and glorious bathing time she took the water in whatever rig came handiest. I have seen her splashing about in a pink flannelette nightgown, with a red bandana about her head, and enjoying herself immensely, if unemotionally. Not that she was not willing to share all that she possessed with her. Quite the opposite. But a slightly contentious toss of the chin would usually repulse her efforts to "bother" them, herself on her account. "This is good enough," she'd say, or, "I'm all right," so that it was very difficult to know just how to be of service. Nan's happiness seemed to subsist on helping others, not on being helped.

Unobtrusive, but indispensable; saying little, but doing a lot; ignored by the world, but adored by the understanding; quiet, grave and always loving—this is a hint of what Nannie was (and always will be) to the Clan, to its friends and to those neighbors who had eyes to see a jewel of true worth in a humble setting.

## BRITISH TREASURY BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is notified by the Government of India that, after the closure of the main section of the Second Indian War Loan on Sept. 14, 1918, they will be prepared to accept a further subscription to the loan, at a rate of exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee. British Treasury Bills tendered in England, under a discount of 3½ per cent to an amount not exceeding the previous cash subscription of the tenderer in India, provided that the Treasury Bills are accompanied by a certificate that they were the property of the actual subscriber prior to May 10, 1918. Applications for the tender of British Treasury Bills in England as aforesaid will be received by the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, the Accountant-General at Bombay, and the Accountant-General at Madras, between Sept. 16, 1918, and Oct. 12, 1918 inclusive.

## PIG IRON PLANT PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The War Department is considering the establishment of a \$10,000,000 plant in St. Louis, for the making of pig iron. Negotiations have been under way for months between the United States Ordnance Department and the Mississippi Valley Iron Company. The Ordnance Department is withholding approval until it determines whether or not an adequate supply of cheap coking coal is available.

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## RUMANIANS LIVE IN GERMAN PEACE

Story of How the Country Is Systematically Pillaged for Germany's Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—"A reliable informant who left Rumania early in July, 1918, has given a very interesting description of the conditions which prevail in that country and also of the German activity, which continues in spite of the fact that peace has been definitely concluded," writes Capt. Alfred F. Ozanne.

"At present the Germans are pillaging the country from one end to the other. It is no exaggeration to say that everything in Rumania which could be exported has been seized and sent into Germany. Even door handles and window catches, bells and kitchen utensils have been taken away."

"But that is not all. The Germans have carried off all the linen, and the civilians have been allowed to keep only two sets of underwear. A certain number of people have, however, been allowed to keep their belongings by bribing the German officials with a liberal gift of wine. All the timber in Rumania has been taken away, whole forests have been cut down, and the Germans have even raised the parquet off the floors in private dwelling houses. Each German soldier is authorized to send to his people in Germany a 10-lb. parcel of goods filched from the inhabitants every week, and even the higher grade officers declare that their families could not exist without these contributions."

"The final blow has been given to the country in three decrees which the King of Rumania was compelled to sign. In virtue of the first decree 'General Directorate of Imports, Exports, and Provisioning' was created. The powers of this directorate extend over the whole economic life of the country. For instance, no one is able to import or export merchandise without the consent of the Directorate, which is thus able to close the Rumanian market to the Entente and direct all Rumanian products toward the Central Empire. The Directorate has also the power to decide, without any right of appeal, how the soil must be cultivated; it has the power to order the deportation of the entire agricultural population from one region to another; it can impose fines and even imprisonment upon a recalcitrant population; and finally, the decree insures the exercise of these powers for a term of 10 years. The head of this Directorate is a 'creature' of the Germans, one Dr. Antipa, who has been put on the footing of a minister of state."

"The second decree lays down that the whole of the rural population is compelled to work. This decree embraces all males between the ages of 14 and 60 and all females between the ages of 14 and 50. Each peasant is only able to attend to his own land a certain number of days; the rest of his time must be devoted to the authorities, who utilize the peasant as they wish at a ridiculous wage. The decree further enables the authorities to remove what agricultural machinery it sees fit to remove from any owner and use it on other land. The General Directorate is thus able to ruin whomsoever it pleases."

Sale of Timber Lands and Other Unallotted Lands and Surface of Segregated Coal and Asphalt Land Belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Tribes, and One Tract of Unallotted Land Belonging to the Creek Indians in Hughes County, Oklahoma

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There will be offered for sale at public auction at certain railroad points in Eastern Oklahoma, from October 9, 1918, to October 10, 1918, inclusive, approximately 14,800 acres of unallotted land, including 2,700 acres of timber land in the Choctaw Nation, 6,700 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land in the Choctaw Nation, 400 acres of unallotted land in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Nations, and 70 additional tracts of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes recently relinquished and never heretofore offered for sale. The timber land will be sold for not less than the appraised value, the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land will be sold for cash to the highest bidder without regard to the appraised value, and not on time as heretofore offered, exceeding 70 additional tracts never heretofore offered for sale, which will be sold on time at 25 per cent cash, 25 per cent in one year, and balance in two years from date of sale. The 400 acres of unallotted land will be sold to the highest and best bidder without any minimum price being fixed. The entire surface of the timber land and other unallotted land will be sold. Only the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land area will be sold, reserving the coal and asphalt thereunder to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, except where the descriptive circular specifically states that the coal and asphalt will be sold with surface. No limitation is placed on the acreage of timber land which any one person may purchase. No person can purchase more than 160 acres classified as agricultural land, nor more than 640 acres classified as grazing land. Residence on land not required. Bids may be submitted in person, or by agent with power of attorney, or by mail. Bids by mail must be accompanied by certified checks or bank drafts for 25 per cent of the amount of bids. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Detailed printed information as to dates, places, terms of sale, including lists or circulars descriptive of the lands to be offered for sale, may be obtained free of cost upon application to Mr. Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Oklahoma, who is the only person authorized to sell these tribal lands to the public. Maps and plats may also be obtained from said Superintendent at a cost of from 25 cents to 50 cents each.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

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## INFORMAL REPLY IS SENT TO BULGARIAN REQUEST BY ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

loyal to Bulgaria's allies appearing imminent in accordance with the strong sentiment prevailing throughout the country, and in influential parliamentary and other quarters.

Upon the first disturbing reports from the Macedonian front, von Hintze continued, strong forces from Germany's available reserves were sent immediately to Bulgaria, together with considerable forces dispatched by the Austro-Hungarian military command, and these, in the judgment of experts, would be absolutely adequate to restore the military situation.

Despite many hopeful features, however, the situation could still be termed serious, though there was no reason for either Bulgaria or themselves to abandon Bulgaria's game as lost. The Foreign Secretary concluded with an assurance that the Main Committee would be kept carefully informed of developments, whereupon Herr Ebert, the chairman, after pronouncing the statement just heard of a very serious nature, recommended abstention from discussion for the present.

The committee, having approved the proposal unanimously, a representative of the war ministry followed with a long confidential statement.

### Good Faith Doubted

Diplomatists in Washington Suspect Bulgaria's Motives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The international question of the hour here among diplomatists is whether Bulgaria has sent forth an appeal for an armistice in good faith, or whether the appeal which was given out to the world through Germany is a ruse to gain time to reinforce her demoralized forces. Serbian officials have given warning that the appeal is not in good faith. Acceptance of the Serbian warning, it is seen here, would make it necessary to view the consternation in Berlin over the appeal as a part of the stage effect. In opposition to the Serbian warning, however, Minister Panaretov of Bulgaria made a statement on Saturday night that Bulgaria is tired of the war and desires to make peace. He said further that he is certain Bulgaria would subscribe to the fundamentals laid down by President Wilson in his New York speech, and would be glad to leave the fate of Bulgaria in his hands. His statement was as follows:

"The Bulgarian claims are reconcilable with the principles which President Wilson has repeatedly expressed. This is proven by the fact that the Bulgarian press has never taken exception to those principles, and it was only the other day a telegram stated that in its reply to the Austrian peace note the Bulgarian Government said the Balkan settlement could be reached only on the principles enunciated by President Wilson.

"Bulgaria would be willing to allow the decision of the questions according to justice, as announced by President Wilson, to rest in the hands of a country like the United States, which we know will be perfectly impartial and strictly just to all rightful claims.

"Bulgaria is practically out of the war. As early as last January, an American dispatch quoted the official organ of Premier Malinoff as approving the 14 terms of President Wilson, and stated that the peace conference must see that Serbia had an outlet on the Adriatic."

On the hypothesis that the appeal was made in sincerity, and that point is still to be made plain, it is seen here that the act of Bulgaria is fully answered in the speech of the President. He made it plain in his outline of the League of Nations he hopes will be formed after the war ends that the prerequisite for any nation's membership in that league must be a popular national conscience that will assure full justice in the relations of one nation with another. So that, as some diplomatists feel, the first internal evidence of Bulgaria's change of heart necessary to place her in the category contemplated by the President would be a disposition to amend the wrongs done to Serbia, or at least to mitigate them.

Will Bulgaria withdraw her priests sent into Serbia to displace the Serbian priests? Will Bulgaria consent to the restoration of the Serbian language in Serbia? Will Bulgaria cease her efforts to force Bulgarian teachers upon the Serbians? Will Bulgaria try to bring back from Turkish harems the 35,000 or more Serbian girls delivered into the hands of the Turks? Satisfactory answers to these questions, it is considered, would show that Bulgaria, at least, was preparing herself for membership in that association of nations the President hopes will follow the war.

According to information from allied sources, there is no danger that the Allies will be deceived by the Bulgarian appeal, and that nothing short of a full surrender of the Bulgarian armies without an armistice will be entertained.

Minister Panaretov sought to see Secretary Lansing on Saturday, but was unable to do so. He will endeavor to interview the Secretary on Monday. Since Bulgaria entered the war on the side of the Central Powers, the Minister has been unable to communicate directly with Sofia. All correspondence has been transmitted through the State Department.

It is the feeling here that if the appeal of the Bulgarians is genuine, and not a ruse, as the Serbians suspect, a surrender may be expected. Both the Allies and the United States are committed to the program of dis-

memberment of the Central Empires if that can be brought about by any means.

### French Press Comments

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Bulgaria's sincerity in making her proposal for an armistice is taken more or less for granted by most editorial writers here. They agree that Bulgaria will have to make peace or have peace thrust upon her.

"It will mean the reconstitution of Serbia," says Le Journal, "and therefore will compel the Central Powers to form another Danube front and return the territory taken from the Rumanians, which country is beginning to think of revenge on Germany. Turkey, cut off from the Central Powers, will be obliged to throw down her arms. The collapse of the whole brilliant, but fragile structure raised by the Germans in the Orient is beginning. Twenty years of German effort there faces ruin."

"It is not in accordance with our principles to enslave any race," says Le Matin. "It will suffice, then, for Bulgaria after returning what she has stolen, to give us guarantees, by demobilizing her army and placing the control of her railroads in allied hands that she will not become a turncoat again and that our Balkan friends have nothing more to fear from her."

### Bulgarian Cruelty Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A dispatch from General Franche, DEPEREY on the Bulgarian request for an armistice reached Paris on Friday morning, and was immediately communicated to the allied governments.

In parliamentary circles, the news of the Balkan developments is being eagerly discussed, and the press divided its attention between the news from the front, and the possibilities of the Bulgarian move. Colonel Rouse advises a continuation of the Allies' advance with the strategic object of cutting the line to Constantinople, an event which would reduce Turkey to impotence.

Mr. Paschich, the Serbian Premier, is naturally suspicious of the Bulgarian advances. He is personally acquainted with the ways of Sofia, he reminds La Petit Journal, and thinks the application for an armistice a mere ruse to gain time. "Why should such an offer be made at a time when Bulgarian armies are not completely defeated, and may yet offer resistance?" he asks. "Bulgaria has only just been invaded, and she is expecting reinforcements; when they arrive she will fight on," declares the Serbian statesman, though he admits that the Bulgarian people are "absolutely sick of the war."

"It would be, however, impossible," he adds, "for Serbia, after what she has suffered, to accept an armistice. Another Serbian, Mr. Vesnich, has had something to say in the Paris press on the subject of Serbian sufferings.

Meeting the editor of La Democratie Nouvelle, who offered his congratulations on the Vardar victory and the capture of Prilep, the Serbian stated that the Bulgarians in their retreat were ravaging and burning and carrying with them a large part of the population. He did not expect on the return into their own land as a result of the military successes that they would find many of those left behind at the time of the invasion.

The Austrians had not been less odious than the Bulgarians, and there was documentary evidence of thousands of cases of unmentionable cruelties.

Mr. Vesnich expressed the opinion that as soon as the new front becomes consolidated, the Serbian Royal Government will make its headquarters either at Monastir or Prilep. At the close of the conversation, Mr. Vesnich referred with pride to the fact that at the Vardar battle, some of the most irresistible troops had been the Jugoslav corps, which had been the first to cross the Vardar River.

### Bulgarian Official Statement

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official Bulgarian statement dated Sept. 24 announces that Bulgaria has initiated a proposition for obtaining an armistice and peace.

The official announcement reads: "In view of the conjuncture of circumstances which have recently arisen, and after the position had been jointly discussed with all competent authorities, the Bulgarian Government, desiring to put an end to the bloodshed, authorized the commander-in-chief of the army to propose to the generalissimo of the armies of the Entente of Salonika, a cessation of hostilities and the entering into of negotiations for obtaining an armistice and peace.

"The members of the Bulgarian delegation left, yesterday evening, in order to get into touch with the plenipotentiaries of the Entente belligerents."

### Germans Profess Confidence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message yesterday quoted the Kölnische Zeitung's Berlin correspondent as stating that the military and political situation of Bulgaria has improved, and the Bulgarian commander-in-chief is acting in agreement with the German high command, whom he asked for orders, while a Vienna message reported that the Neue Freie Presse had learned from competent quarters that the Bulgarian forces retreating westward were getting into touch with Austro-Hungarian Albanian forces, and had been removed from the control of the Bulgarian army command.

The Vienna paper's informant also stated that endeavors were being made to give the Bulgarian Army every possible support and that the aim of keeping free the communications with the Orient, and of meeting Turkey in every possible way would be adhered to in all circumstances.

Meanwhile in the Vorwärts has

been permitted to draw an alarming picture of the fate threatening Germany, and to insist that the German Government must do everything possible to come to a conference table together with its allies as speedily as possible, and that the government that does so "must be a government of the German democracy." Vorwärts adds: "Thus the greatest war humanity has experienced, ends as all far-seeing people said from the first, as a pure German war of defense. As such it must now be terminated as quickly as possible."

### British Opinions

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The military correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says the Bulgarian overtures for an armistice and peace are much more than an admission that Bulgaria is defeated; they express her formal verdict that Germany has lost the war.

"Bulgaria came into the war on the strength of her conviction that Germany was invincible," says the correspondent. "When her front was broken through last week, Bulgaria must have asked Germany and Austria what measures they could take to save her, and the present proposal of Bulgaria shows the character of the answer."

"Since the allied attack in the Balkans opened no Austrian troops have been reported on the Bulgarian front. Some Germans have been encountered, but they were there before the present attack began.

"Germany would willingly send such reinforcements as she could, but the Bulgarians have made up their minds that they would be insufficient and would arrive too late, and that Germany has lost the war in France."

The allied governments, The Daily Express says, will not pay too big a price for the distinct advantage of a separate peace and they will not forget Serbia.

The Times declares it is for the commanders in the field to deal with the present proposal.

## NEW RUSSIA READY TO ASSIST ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

them endured at all the hands of the Central Powers, and all free men and nations will welcome the accession to the ranks of freedom of the Tchecho-Slovak nation, destined to constitute an important factor in the furtherance of human well-being and the national comity. The Zionist organization points with peculiar satisfaction to the friendly relations that have long obtained between the Tchecho-Slovaks and Jewish peoples in those lands in which their lots have been associated, and is confident that the Tchecho-Slovak commonwealth, that is to be established after the allied victory, will continue to safeguard all minority group rights with scrupulous justice."

In a letter addressed to Julian W. Mack in acknowledgment of the resolution just referred to, Professor Masaryk outlines the future policy of the Tchecho-Slovak state, and expresses his full sympathy for the Zionist movement which, he declares, is a movement not of political chauvinism, but of political regeneration.

"Our future state," says Professor Masaryk, "we conceive as extending, on the whole, within the given historical boundaries; that implies that there will be some national minorities. The intermixture of nationalities living in Bohemia and Slovakia is so close that a radical territorial demarcation is impossible, for we cannot afford to lose thousands and thousands of our people, and we do not wish to suppress the minorities of other nationalities. There remains, therefore, only one just arrangement—to grant the minorities equal right in public life and schools,—and that has been always our national program and offer to the Germans.

"As a matter of fact, the same program applies to the Jewish minority; the Jews will enjoy the same equal rights as the rest of the citizens of our state. Besides, I must emphasize that we will abolish the immoral and oppressive Austrian system of state churches, misusing the churches and religion to political ends. As far as the Zionist movement is concerned, I can only express my sympathy with it and the national movement among the Jewish people in general, because it is of great moral value. I watched the Zionist and the national movement of the Jews in Europe and in our country, and I learned that it is not a movement of political chauvinism, but of moral regeneration of your nation."

"The movement on the right bank was impeded by the boggy terrain. The guns were eventually brought up by barges.

On the morning of Sept. 15 they occupied Priluki and captured a machine gun. The enemy losses in killed were considerable.

On the afternoon of the 19th this column occupied Pless, causing the enemy heavy casualties. On the 21st, still advancing on the right bank, the patrols were in the neighborhood of Troika.

The movement on the right bank was impeded by the boggy terrain. The guns were eventually brought up by barges.

## PITTSBURGH BARRED TO ALIEN GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pittsburgh Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The city of Pittsburgh and a large part of Allegheny County is now a barred zone to all German alien enemies. A large corps of deputies under United States Marshal Joseph Howley is issuing permits to the 6000 German female alien enemies residing in the city of Pittsburgh and the western district of Pennsylvania, following instructions from Attorney-General T. W. Gregory.

Up to the time when the orders were received to issue permits to the female alien Germans, a small portion of the city of Pittsburgh was not a barred zone for alien enemies, but since the government has taken over the University of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute of Technology and the Duquesne University to establish student army training corps, the entire city comes under the President's proclamation of April 6, 1917, concerning the status of German alien enemies.

## ALLIES MAKE RAPID ADVANCE UP DVINA

Bolshevist Forces Are Fleeing in the Direction of Kotlas—Two Japanese Forces Join in Siberia on Amur Railway

Specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The news from both the Archangel and Vladivostok war theaters is distinctly satisfactory. In the former the Bolshevist forces are reported to be fleeing in the direction of Kotlas, an important town on the Dvina, some 250 miles southeast of Archangel, where the Dvina is joined by the Withegda. American, British and Russian forces are taking part in these operations, which involve a considerable amount of river fighting, and in all, during the past ten days, an advance of more than fifty miles has been made. The allied movements on the right bank of the river have been considerably hampered by the boggy nature of the ground in many places, but this difficulty has been overcome by transporting the guns up the river on barges.

In the Vladivostok theater, two Japanese forces, one working up the Amur Railway from Blagovchensk and the other along the same line from Chita, have joined hands at Bufolov, 306 miles northwest of Blagovchensk; whilst Japanese cavalry have occupied Zeyaristan on the River Zeya, 240 miles north of Blagovchensk.

Reports from the Volga-Ural line show that the Tchecho-Slovaks are holding their own in this region.

### Rapid Allied Advance

ARCHANGEL, Russia (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—Many more places have been taken in the past 10 days along the Dvina. An advance of more than 50 miles has been made.

The Bolsheviki are fleeing to Kotlas and the Allies are pursuing.

British and Russian airplanes are continually observing and bombing the Bolsheviki. Four enemy ships on the Dvina have been sunk. Several guns, many machine guns and much war material have been captured. Nearly 100 prisoners have been picked up. The enemy ships retiring hastily toward Kotlas sowed mines and the allied progress has been impeded by the necessary mine-sweeping. The allied casualties have been small.

On Sept. 17 the Americans occupied Shoushouga and Tulgolsk (110 miles northeast of Kotlas). The advance was continued, and on the 21st Seltso was captured by Russian and American forces.

The operations began on the morning of Sept. 14 when Russian, British and American forces left Nijni-Kitsa, working down the left bank. Zudheri and Shidpova were occupied that evening. On the same day the allied monitor surprised the enemy ship Mouchouga in a fog. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and some prisoners were taken. The monitor continued on and landed a party at Chamova. This party however, was forced back by hostile artillery fire, the allied ships being compelled to withdraw again to the mouth of the Vaga.

On the morning of Sept. 15 British and Russian forces reached Chamova. Three guns and other paraphernalia were captured. In the afternoon Americans and British took Nivolak, capturing a few prisoners. The enemy scattered in the forest.

On Sept. 16 a shot by a monitor hit an enemy ship which had been bombarding the allied troops. The ammunition blew up, destroying the vessel. The enemy, retiring across an island here, was caught by our shell fire and additional prisoners were taken, including two officers. There is an unconfirmed report that the big enemy gunboat Bogtyr was sunk by striking a Bolshevik mine. Near Chamova an enemy was destroyed by the allied forces.

While this fighting was going on another column of Russian and allied forces was advancing on the right bank of the Dvina.

On the morning of Sept. 15 they occupied Priluki and captured a machine gun. The enemy losses in killed were considerable.

On the afternoon of the 19th this column occupied Pless, causing the enemy heavy casualties. On the 21st, still advancing on the right bank, the patrols were in the neighborhood of Troika.

The movement on the right bank was impeded by the boggy terrain. The guns were eventually brought up by barges.

### Japanese Forces Join Hands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—The Japanese military attaché learns officially that Japanese mounted forces converging along the Amur railway from Blagovchensk and Chita effected a junction on Sept. 22 at Bufolov, 306 miles northwest of Blagovchensk, after overcoming the enemy's resistance. On the 23d, Japanese cavalry occupied Zeyaristan on the Zeya River, 248 miles north of Blagovchensk.

### Conference at Vladivostok

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—Conferences are taking place here looking to the amalgamation of the Omsk and Horvath governments on some basis which will strengthen the Omsk group. Military and diplomatic delegates of the various Russian elements and allied representatives are taking part in the conference.

Premier Vologzky of the Omsk element arrived here several days ago and is living in a private car near the railroad station. General Horvath occupies another private car about a half a mile away.

Prince Lvoff, Premier of the First

## MR. HENDERSON ON NEGOTIATED PEACE

Speaks Hopefully of German Socialist Majority's Attitude—Bulgaria Sincere

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Arthur Henderson again spoke hopefully of the German Majority Socialists' attitude, and intimated that he considered the Bulgarian demarche sincere, in a speech, yesterday, to the organized workers in the East End of London.

After reference to the gratifying change in the fortunes of the war, he welcomed what he termed increasing indications that the peoples of the Central Empires were at last beginning to realize that they were victims of a tyrannical military system. He pronounced the German Majority Socialists' formulation of conditions on which they would enter the government not the least important of these, and considered Herr Scheidemann's latest speech in the Reichstag Main Committee with its call for a different policy concerning Belgium and description of the Brest-Litovsk treaty as an obstacle to peace indicative of an advance.

Bulgaria's request for an armistice was significant, he continued, and if dealt with wisely and sympathetically might lead far along the road to a general peace, and afford a valuable opportunity of showing the world what the Allies meant by a clean peace. Both in a military and political sense, he considered the struggle had reached its most critical stage, and it was essential to a just understanding of the situation to realize that the enemy powers were now definitely on the defensive. As a result the more liberal elements in Germany had begun to reassess themselves against the militarist autocracy that held a people in its grip.

In his judgment, the fashion in some quarters of treating such manifestations rather contemptuously was the worst possible way of dealing with these faint and feeble efforts, nor should any enemy peace proposals be dealt with in a negative way. Military successes provided an opportunity for statesmanship, and the diplomatic possibilities opened up by the Austrian peace note should be fully explored.

In accordance with labor's policy the allied standpoint should be made clear to enemy peoples and the Austrian proposal for a secret conference would thus be disposed of. If German leaders were not prepared to expedite the peace ideal, he thought the organized workers were ready to make necessary sacrifices for its attainment.

In conclusion, Mr. Henderson denied the statement that labor did not desire to exact reparation for wrongs committed toward their comrades on the seas.

### INCREASE IN PRICE OF MILK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The Federal Milk Commission has allowed an increase in the price of milk delivered by dis-

tributors in the Boston district. The new price, for October, will be 15½ cents by the quart and 9 cents by the pint. The September price was 15 cents and 8½ cents, respectively. Stores are allowed to charge 15 cents for quarts and 9 cents for pints, a one-cent advance over the September price.

## CANADIAN CENSOR BARS PUBLICATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—While, as already wired by the Canadian Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, the privilege of using Canadian land line telegraphs and long distance telephones has been restored to the International News Service, commonly known as the Hearst Service, there has been no lifting of the embargo as regards the Hearst newspapers. This remains unaffected, and the ban is still on all of the Hearst newspapers.

The chief press censor has recently placed on the black list the following publications: "Defense News Bulletin," published by the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago, and probably the most widely circulated I. W. W. publication not previously under the Canadian press censor's ban; "Anarchism and Communism," a pamphlet printed in the Russian language, the place of publication and identity of the publishers being unknown; "Kolokol," another Russian pamphlet of the same description; "To the Young Workers," a pamphlet printed in the Russian language and published by the Union of Russian Workers in the city of New York. The three last named publications are all of the extreme Bolshevist anarchistic type and strenuous attempts have been recently made to circulate these wholesale in Canada.

## I. W. W. DOINGS IN RUSSIA REVEALED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Characterizing deeds of the Russian Bolsheviki as "more barbarous than the Hun atrocities and without example in the history of massacres," Eksekim Chalonsky, former appointee to the assistant governorship of Odessa under Leon Trotzky, arriving in Pittsburgh to confer with the officers of the Polish National Alliance, declared that the Bolshevist Government in Russia was a "nightmare."

The former Trotzky lieutenant stated that he came to the United States to let the I. W. W. element identified with the Russian terrorists know what is going on under the mad rule in Russia.

"I have put in the hands of the government officials here all the information I have concerning the workings of the American I. W. W. with the Soviets."

Mr. Chalonsky stated that before he left Russia he removed a large map of Pittsburgh and other American industrial centers from the hands of the Soviets. He said that the maps had been brought into Russia by an I. W. W. who escaped from the United States.

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EFFECTS OF WAR ON  
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Australian Business Man Finds  
Better Understanding of Em-  
pire in England Since the  
Beginning of the Struggle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A representa-  
tive of The Christian Science Monitor  
called upon the Hon. Hugh D. Mc-  
Intosh on learning that he had ar-  
rived in London from Australia, but  
was only to be in London for about  
three weeks. Mr. McIntosh is a very  
well-known business man in Australia,  
and his interests cover a very wide  
field. He can, with truth, be described  
as one of the most versatile person-  
alities in the Commonwealth, and his  
views, therefore, on the press delega-  
tion and upon Empire matters gener-  
ally, carry weight. Mr. McIntosh  
received The Christian Science Moni-  
tor representative in his apartments  
at the Savoy Hotel, and although  
working, as he is, at high pressure,  
he showed no sign of rush or im-  
patience, but spoke forcibly and  
deliberately.

In reply to a question as to his views  
on the great press visit, Mr. McIntosh  
declared that the Dominions Press  
Delegation to England was of great  
value. The significance of the dele-  
gates' visit as guests of the British  
Government was, he said, gradually  
becoming apparent, but there was no  
question in the minds of the delegation  
itself that its progress and all it por-  
tended was grasped when they ac-  
cepted the invitation. They were not  
only going to see things, but for the  
first time to learn things about the  
actual workings of the war and of  
its colossal ramifications. They would  
be shown munition works, they would  
see the empire's mighty fleet, they  
would see the great battlefields of  
France and Flanders, and members of  
the government would no doubt give  
them some insight into the difficulties  
that arose almost hourly.

Although Mr. McIntosh was not of  
the opinion that the government  
would actually take them into their  
confidence, or show them anything of  
real military value, nevertheless he  
regarded the trip of paramount im-  
portance and was assured that the  
seeds subsequently germinating  
would grow, and not only grow, but  
spread, bearing fruit of the highest  
value throughout the Dominions. He  
had no hesitation in declaring that  
the fundamental value of the trip was  
that it would bring England and the  
Dominions, through the medium of  
the press and other arteries, into  
closer touch than they had been be-  
fore in history. For this reason  
alone, the trip was more than just-  
ified. A proportion of the editors and  
newspaper owners in the party had  
never been in England before, and  
even those who had come home, he  
said, had generally been on purely a  
pleasure trip in days before Arm-  
ageddon.

"Those who have visited England  
before," Mr. McIntosh said, "will  
notice the remarkable difference that  
has taken place everywhere. There  
has been a quickening of the Empire's  
pulse. Her recognition of the value  
of the Dominions is very apparent.  
This not only applies to the naval  
and military aid rendered to the one  
great cause, but in the commercial sense,  
one cannot help noticing that the  
mantle of the old 'laissez faire' policy  
is being discarded. A greater grip  
of things is in progress. In England, be-  
fore the war, the knowledge, or I  
should say the lack of knowledge re-  
garding the Dominions was lamentable.  
Today, thanks to the intermingling  
of the troops from overseas, this  
ignorance is being dissipated. Every  
Australian and Canadian at present in  
England is a living emblem of the  
vigor that permeates the Empire over-  
seas, and as a result of the press  
delegation and the presence of the  
overseas troops a greater link will be  
forged between England and the  
Dominions than in peace time would  
have been possible for many genera-  
tions. Those who have never seen  
England before, now see England as  
she is. The British spirit is upper-  
most and her determination and  
courage to carry on to the end are  
manifest everywhere."

One noteworthy advance has been  
made, as no doubt a result of the war,  
which struck Mr. McIntosh very for-  
cibly. In the old days it was very  
difficult to transact business with  
great officials in England. He finds,  
however, a profound improvement to-  
day. Suspicion and aloofness have  
given way to friendliness and encour-  
agement. A man is received on his  
own merits. Today in England the  
authorities meet on an equal footing,  
speaking of his own experience in the  
past, he said that it had been neces-  
sary to make an appointment some-  
times many weeks ahead before gain-  
ing admission to members of the gov-  
ernment and those holding high office.  
Today, however, Mr. McIntosh said,  
all this is changed, and the busiest  
official, and they are all working  
at high pressure, is accessible on very  
brief notice. Such meetings being  
recognized to be of mutual advantage.  
The way is unquestionably paved by  
men like Messrs. Hughes and Holman.

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WALMA WALLA, WASH.



The Hon. Hugh W. McIntosh, M. I. C.

Sir Robert Borden, General Smuts and  
others, who brought overseas freshness  
to bear upon the Cabinet's delibera-  
tions, in the course of which it was  
soon realized that the Dominions  
should be represented in proportion  
to their importance.

"I am glad to see at last," observed  
Mr. McIntosh, "that the Imperial Gov-  
ernment has decided that the Dominions  
shall be represented in the War  
Cabinet by a Minister in England. The  
nearest approach to this innovation  
existing today comes from the Domini-  
on of Canada, whose High Commis-  
sioner, Sir George Perley, is an hon-  
orary member of the Dominion Gov-  
ernment. Whether the high com-  
missioners or ministers specially se-  
lected are to be appointed, I am not  
in a position to say, but it is up to  
the Dominions to see that they ap-  
point a man strong enough to with-  
stand the influence of caste and cult.  
Full confidence must be placed in the  
ministers chosen. They will have full  
access to documents relating to the  
governing of the Empire; in fact, they  
will have some definite say in all mat-  
ters pertaining to the Dominions. It  
must be remembered, for example,  
that anything that endangers Aus-  
tralia, does not necessarily endanger  
the United Kingdom, and therefore it  
is only natural that the Australian  
Minister is bound to bring forward a  
strong local as well as imperial point  
of view. Nothing but good can come  
of the statesmanlike arrangement, and  
although I have heard so frequently  
from Englishmen themselves that this

country is bankrupt in statesmanship,  
the facts set forth happily dispel this  
calumny."

Mr. McIntosh could not be prevailed  
upon to say more than a few words  
on the delicate question of imperial  
preference, but he did say this, that  
unless there was some kind of pref-  
erence or proportion, Australia would  
not be flooded out with goods made  
by sweated labor and bad conditions.  
With the high wages that are paid in  
Australia it would not be possible  
to compete with countries whose  
standard of living is notoriously low.  
For this reason alone, some sort of  
preferential treatment must be ex-  
pected within the British Empire."

The Christian Science Monitor rep-  
resentative next turned to the ques-  
tion that is uppermost in the minds  
of all Australians, namely that of the  
Pacific. Mr. McIntosh asserted that  
no Germans should be allowed to  
hold any possessions in the Pacific at  
all. Australian feeling, he said, ran  
very high owing to the fact of its  
geographical position.

"I think that the Pacific should be  
entirely controlled by the Allies," he  
continued. "In connection with the  
Pacific problem, it must not be for-  
gotten what we are fighting for, and  
one of the objects is to prevent the  
possibility of another great war. The  
Allies are at one in this. Therefore, I  
ask, what can be better than for the  
Allies to have authority in the Pacific?  
The mere policing of the sea might be  
left to the British Empire and to

America; but on this point there can  
be no doubt that friendly suggestions  
will be discussed and satisfactory ar-  
rangements made at a peace confer-  
ence by the Allies. I do not anticipate  
any difficulty upon the cessation of  
hostilities, as the relief will be so in-  
tense and the Allies' cause will have  
prevailed. They can, therefore, be left  
with perfect confidence to settle satis-  
factorily matters of this kind. Aus-  
tralia will carry weight. Although  
representing one of the most distant  
outposts of the Empire, it will be  
remembered that up to the present  
time the men she has had under arms  
number something like 400,000."

The next point explored by Mr. Mc-  
Intosh was the future relationship be-  
tween America and the Commonwealth  
after the war. "The issue," he said,  
"is a very interesting one. The rela-  
tionship between the United States  
and Australia must, of course, be  
greatly strengthened, not only com-  
mercially, but in other directions.  
Since the beginning of the war, possi-  
bly through the lack of shipping facili-  
ties between Great Britain and the  
colonies, the leading theatrical produc-  
tions, practically the whole of the  
cinematography shown in Australia,  
practically all of the American plays  
produced, practically the whole of the  
amusements, both in plays and on the  
vaudeville stages, have been imported  
almost exclusively from America. The  
result has been that Australia is rapidly  
becoming American in thought,  
language, spelling, and humor. This  
is one of the features of the war which  
will cease when free communication  
is established between Great Britain  
and her dominions. It has the advan-  
tage, nevertheless, of bringing us very  
much closer to the Americans; while  
the fact that we are so geographically  
near, within three weeks' sailing dis-  
tance from our Australian ports as  
against six weeks to England, in fact  
—and the fact that during the last  
four years the whole of our people  
have been accustomed to American  
thoughts, ideas, and entertainments,  
is causing us to become more and more  
Americanized."

America recognizes that a great op-  
portunity exists for the establishment  
of works, and exceptional efforts are  
being made on enterprising commer-  
cial lines from which good results are  
expected. The question of population  
is of paramount importance. Aus-  
tralia today has 5,000,000 inhabitants,  
including men, women and children,  
and a great proportion of the men are  
under arms. As such, while perform-  
ing mighty deeds for the Empire, they  
are not adding to the strength of the  
Commonwealth economically at the  
present time. There is no doubt that  
Australia's war efforts for a young  
and sparsely populated country are  
highly creditable. After the war, hav-  
ing led an open-air life for so long,  
a very appreciable portion of his Maj-  
esty's forces will want to settle on  
the land, and it is to be hoped that  
Australia will get her fair proportion  
of immigrants in this way. From  
their records they will be men of the  
finest caliber and will be very wel-  
come citizens. The future of Australia  
depends on population, but I cannot  
help adding that efforts must be made  
to prevent the influx of the enemy  
after the war, for there is no doubt  
that many of them will be anxious to  
leave their own country for one of the  
freest lands in the world.

ZEAL OF BRITISH  
ROYAL AIR FORCE

Official Records From Front  
Give Idea of "Daily Routine"  
of Aviators in the Offensive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—It is hardly  
possible to convey any adequate im-  
pression of the intense adventurous  
activity of the Royal Air Force daily  
operations in France. The following  
are typical incidents—so typical in-  
deed as to have been accepted by one  
day's work, too commonplace to call  
for any record. And yet we have been  
told the romance of war has ceased  
to be.

A pilot flying a scout machine over  
the German lines was able, unper-  
ceived, to tail on behind a hostile for-  
mation of nine machines just leaving  
its own aerodrome. He followed with-  
out being noticed till the Hun forma-  
tion met a British artillery observa-  
tion machine on a lower level. Two of  
the German machines left the forma-  
tion and dived to attack. Instantly  
the following English pilot swooped  
on one of them, getting in a burst  
from his machine gun which caused  
it to side-slip into and interlock with  
its companion. Following them up,  
he put in another burst which sent  
them both crashing to earth in flames.

That night, two British machines  
detailed for the purpose of watching  
a German aerodrome from which night  
bombing machines worked, sighted a  
hostile machine preparing to land. The  
enemy maneuvered frantically, vainly  
trying to evade the night hawks.  
Round and round the drome they  
circled, until finally, when quite low  
down one of the British pilots was  
able to bring his machine gun to bear.  
The German landed—a crashed and  
blazing machine.

In the afternoon the enemy, being  
hard pressed by allied troops, and  
fearing for the safety of his observa-  
tion balloons, began to move these  
back. A British scout sighted two of  
the "sausages" being towed by teams  
of horses. He was flying low, and a  
heavy fire was directed at him from  
the ground. Heedless of this, however,  
he dived still lower and succeeded in  
setting one of them on fire. Driven  
from the remaining balloon by the in-  
creasing hail of bullets, he next di-  
rected his attention to an anti-tank  
gun. The gunners hastily limbered  
up, but his fire stamped their team,  
and the gun upset in a ditch. By this  
time, he had been wounded twice, but  
noticing various parties of infantry  
concentrating in the vicinity he at-  
tacked and dispersed them before re-  
turning to his aerodrome.

Another pilot, seeing a party of  
Germans collected in the open, de-  
scended to investigate and found that  
they were exulting over a British ma-  
chine that had been brought down in  
their lines. A bomb released from a  
height of only 100 feet effectively dis-  
persed them, after which he dropped  
three more bombs on other parties of  
troops near by. During this perform-  
ance, however, his machine was so  
severely damaged by rifle fire, that he

soon had to descend alongside an  
English cavalry outpost. Not yet  
having exhausted his enthusiasm, he  
procured a rifle and put in some dis-  
mounted cavalry fighting before bor-  
rowing a horse and returning to his  
aerodrome.

An American pilot attached to a  
British squadron was returning with  
an English observer from a bombing  
raid, when they were attacked by two  
formations of enemy scouts. The  
first German machine to close was at  
once shot down in flames by the ob-  
server, to be followed closely to the  
same fiery end by another, which was  
attacking from the rear. In the fight  
that ensued, two more hostile ma-  
chines were so damaged that they  
spun downwards and were seen to  
crash. Naturally, in such an encoun-  
ter the British machine was badly  
shot about, but luckily neither occu-  
pant was hit, and the pilot was just  
able to land his war-worn craft safely  
behind our lines.

An English two-seater was on im-  
portant reconnaissance work and, in  
spite of furious "Archie" fire, remained  
over the position to get the required  
information. At last a shot pierced the  
petrol tank. The petrol spurted out  
and saturated the pilot. Realizing  
the instant danger of fire, the observer  
climbed out in the lower plane and  
succeeded in plugging the hole with  
his glove. Banking and sidestepping  
to disconcert the gunners' aim, the  
pilot headed for the British lines, still  
with his observer grimly clinging to  
the plane and holding the improvised  
plug in place. Here he remained until  
the pilot had safely crossed the lines  
and was within a minute of landing.

These are not exceptional incidents,  
but are simply taken at random from  
the Royal Air Force routine during  
the present offensive.

## RHODESIA AND WOMEN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BULAWAYO, South Africa—The fol-  
lowing resolution, which was recently  
passed by the Legislative Council of  
Southern Rhodesia, every elected  
member of which spoke in favor of it,  
is a further indication of the world-  
wide progress of the women's move-  
ment:

"That with reference to the petition  
presented to this Council, praying that  
this Honorable Council will be pleased  
to take the necessary steps to extend  
the franchise to the women of South-  
ern Rhodesia, and for that purpose  
to fix the requisite qualifications and  
make provision for registration of  
their votes to enable them to be en-  
registered as voters at elections of  
members of this Honorable Council,  
this Council records its opinion that  
the interests of Southern Rhodesia  
will be advanced by giving effect to  
the prayer of the petitioners, and re-  
quests the administration to take the  
necessary steps to that end prior to  
the next general election."

## NEGROES' WAR WORK PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A resolution prais-  
ing the war work of Georgia Negroes  
was adopted at a recent meeting in  
Atlanta of the Georgia division of the  
National Defense, which is composed  
of the heads of every organization of  
white women in the State.

GERMAN CLUB  
MEMBERS HELD

Wealthy Pittsburgh Man, With  
College Professor and Civil  
Engineer, Arrested and Held  
to Answer Sedition Charges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—With a multi-  
millionaire, a college professor, and  
a civil engineer under arrest, and a  
score of special agents of the Depart-  
ment of Justice rounding up and in-  
terrogating members of the German  
Club, Richard L. Crawford, United  
States Attorney, expressed an opinion  
that they had uprooted a nest of Ger-  
man agents who have been operating  
here, spreading propaganda and col-  
lecting military information which  
finally found its way to Germany. The  
men arrested are Charles F. Banning,  
chairman of the board of directors of  
the Banning Copper Company, Ltd.,  
and vice-president of the Huesner  
Engineering Company of Pittsburgh;  
Prof. George Stockline, formerly a  
member of the faculty of the Univer-  
sity of Pittsburgh; and Kurt Huesner,  
president of the Huesner En-  
gineering Company, a business partner  
of Banning.

Banning, who is a naturalized  
American, is charged with violating  
the Espionage Act. He was released  
on \$5000 bail for a hearing. Stock-  
line, after his arrest by agents of the  
Department of Justice, and after be-  
ing grilled by the special agents, was  
locked up in the Allegheny County  
jail as an alien enemy. The arrest  
was made on a summary presidential  
warrant.

Huesner was taken into custody on  
Sept. 6 last by Department of Justice  
agents, and secretly confined in the  
Allegheny County jail. It developed,  
following Banning's arrest, that he  
had been grilling daily by special  
agents.

United States Attorney Crawford  
states that more arrests will follow  
the interrogation of certain members  
of the German Club.  
In the complaint lodged against  
Banning, it is charged that he openly  
remarked at the German Club that the  
"American officers were dopes" and  
that "Germany would avenge Ameri-  
ca's entry into the war," and that "the  
United States would suffer the same  
fate as Rumania."

It is further alleged that Banning  
was in close touch with the intellec-  
tual element of Germans in Pitts-  
burgh. He appeared to be their leader,  
and on two Fridays of each month  
would meet them at the German Club,  
ostensibly to bowl.

Banning came to America a number  
of years ago and amassed a fortune  
estimated at \$4,000,000. He was natu-  
ralized on Sept. 10, 1903, after which  
he immediately returned to Germany  
and took up his residence in Berlin.  
He returned to America only every  
two years up to 1914, when he came to  
Pittsburgh, where he has since re-  
mained. He makes his residence at  
the Duquesne, one of the most exclu-  
sive clubs in Pittsburgh.

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belt from sides of self material;  
straightline skirt with border at-  
tractively embroidered in wool  
thread; bone button trimmed.

18.50

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self corded tucks trim neck and  
half girdle which ties into lopp  
sash ends at back; shirred top  
skirt, side panel tunics with inset  
pockets piped with silk; bone  
buttons.

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satins, georgettes for afternoon, dinner or evening wear. Youthful-  
ness is the key-note of every Betty Wales Dress. Young girls and women  
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Dresses

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style with a patriotic conservation of essential materials. They are delight-  
fully chic, yet reasonably priced, in accordance with war-time economies.

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ment will soon grow into a good habit.



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CANADIAN TRIUMPH  
IN AMIENS SECTORHow Brilliant Attack Results in  
Victory for Dominion Troops  
—Success Made Possible by  
Completeness of the Surprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France—The contribution of the Canadians in the battle of Amiens stands out as their greatest triumph, without minimizing the honor and glory that goes with Ypres, Festubert, Sanctuary Wood, Zillebeke, the Somme, Vimy, Paschendaele and the other less famous fields of action where men from the Dominion have fought.

In this bold venture several entirely new features and methods of attack were employed. The element of surprise, so difficult in these days, was applied with remarkable success. The story of all the plans and incidents connected with the attack would, if narrated fully, and printed, fill a large volume. . . . The story of the movement of the Canadians from one sector of the battle front several miles north to positions near Amiens is romantic. In the last days of July the Canadians were somewhere north of Arras. Only a select few knew what was planned to take place early in August. When the order came to move no intimation of the destination was given. All units and formations traveled by night. By day men and horses rested in woods and villages. Every officer and man in the corps was appealed to to keep silent and not to be curious or inquisitive. On the night of Aug. 7, infantry, artillery, engineers, tanks, motor machine guns, cavalry, railway troops and all the various representatives of the arms of the service were mobilized in Gentilles Wood and vicinity. Hundreds of guns of all calibers from 18 pounders or "pip squeaks" as they are affectionately called, to the ponderous 12 and 15-inch howitzers, were in position. They had moved up two nights before. Some of the guns had as many as 600 rounds each allotted to them. That night everybody and everything in the Canadian forces for the battle were in their proper place.

It was a clear night on the 7th. From out of the velvet sky the stars looked down on the hosts waiting to go into battle on the first flush of dawn behind a 20-mile battle front, that stretched from the River Avre to the Ancre. . . . Before the zero hour, which means the exact time the battle commenced, the infantry all along the front moved up close to the Hun line. The French were on the right of the Canadians, the Australians on the left. Our right flank was the Amiens-Roye road, and the left the Amiens-Chaulnes railway. At precisely 4:30 on the morning of the 8th the allied artillery crashed out in a united roar. . . . Four minutes after the bombardment opened, a bombardment whose roar and rumble was plainly heard many miles away, the infantry between the two rivers went over the top. The first division was in the center on the Canadian front, the third on the right and the second on the left. The fourth was in reserve close behind. . . .

Twenty minutes after the zero hour, the first batch of prisoners was on its way to the corps cage, a roomy reserve enclosed by thick fences of barbed wire, and guards with loaded rifles surrounded by glistening bayonets. Meanwhile the first division was making progress toward Aubercourt, the second in the direction of Marcelcave and the third had left the remnants of Hangard village behind them and was on the road to Demuin. . . . Within an hour the German trench system had been passed and hundreds of prisoners had been captured, besides a huge quantity of booty of all kinds. . . .

The scheduled time for the first objective to be reached was 10:20 a. m. One division arrived five minutes ahead, the other two on time to the second, but the first objective was merely a line laid down to enable units to establish connections with one another. The meeting and pause there was a kind of curtain raiser to the main program arranged for the day; the advance proceeded a few minutes later. Several villages, many prisoners and a number of guns had already been captured. Twenty minutes later the tanks were knocking at the gates of Caix, Beaumont and other places with six pounders and machine guns. . . .

When darkness came on the 8th, the Canadians had advanced 14,000 yards, captured 6000 prisoners, over 100 guns, immense quantities of matériel, taken all their objectives to the minute and were ready to meet a counter-attack and carry on when daylight came the next morning. That night supplies of all kinds were brought up and the mail was delivered and dispatched. The advantages gained had been paid for with very few lives. . . .

The next day the infantry and cavalry, supported by tanks, aeroplanes and artillery, began to bite further into the enemy domain. On the right Folles and Bouchor fell to the third division. In the center the first captured Warvillers, Beaufort and Honvroy, while the second netted Vrely, Rosières and Méharicourt. . . .

Up to this time the advance had been so rapid that the enemy forces had naturally been seriously disorganized. Toward the evening, after units of the second division had occupied Rosières, he rallied sufficiently to launch a counter-attack, the first since the battle began. It was a weak effort, and costly, for prisoners who were taken later stated that one battalion was almost completely wiped out. This attempt to show fight so much upset the second division that they went ahead in the early evening and took Méharicourt. With darkness

the Canadian line was 18,000 yards from the jumping-off trench.

Before the sun was up on the third day, the third and fourth divisions were in action, the former on the right, the latter on the left. By this time all the artillery was well forward and so were able to give good support, and from roads and points overland offering good fields of fire the motor machine-guns peppered away. The fighting was now on the edge of the old battle line of 1916 and consequently it was difficult for the cavalry to operate very much. . . .

On the fourth day the plans called for the straightening out of the line on our front. On the right and left the French and Australians had met with some tough opposition, but it had been overcome and the objectives carried on time. An Eastern Ontario, one Nova Scotia and one Western Unit advanced on Parvillers. They encircled it and had the Boche in the village unable to escape. This had been done with only five casualties. On the other part of our line the other divisions were busy consolidating temporarily. The next day a Western Unit cleaned the Hun out of Parvillers and took possession. By the time the first chapter of the attack had been concluded our line rested on a line approximately beyond Parvillers to the south and in front of Chilly to the north.

On the 20-mile front of the Allies the line was now established in territory they occupied before July, 1918, so the second act of the show opened on a familiar stage. The tactics of the previous days had to be altered. Bold dashes for objectives long distances ahead were not now possible without elaborate preparations, so the nibbling process was adopted, each nibble, biting off a piece of ground which yielded prisoners and booty. At the time of writing we have crossed the railway some distance beyond Hallu and we link with the French to the front of Fresnoy le Roy. Damery fell to a Western unit of the Third Division and enabled the French to take Damery and Z Woods. The second division pinched off Fransart in a merry fight and the first division added La Chavette to their list of captures. Since Aug. 12 we have advanced over 2000 yards, a record feat in face of the obstacles in the way. Now the enemy has got up quite a generous number of guns, ammunition and reinforcements and is fighting hard to hold his ground. What the plans are for the immediate future remains to be seen. To date the Canadians have upheld even beyond the most sanguine hopes, their reputation as fighters of a quality second to none in the world.

The battle of Amiens saw Canadians fighting side by side for the first time with the Australians, a linking of hands across the sea. For the first time Canadians and Americans in France have been engaged in the common task, not on the actual fighting, but on work in the rear areas. There has never been such a welding together of the Allied forces. Apart from the advantages of the battle in a military way more has been done to unify nations in a two weeks than zealous social reformers could accomplish in generations. . . .

What the Canadians have done in the battle of Amiens has been considered of sufficient importance for Marshal Foch, Premier Clemenceau, Sir Douglas Haig, General Rawlinson, commanding the fourth army, high representatives of the allied armaments and many others to call personally on Lieut-General Sir Arthur Currie to offer their congratulations and thanks for their congratulations and thanks for their help to the Canadians. From where this is being written the band of a Nova Scotia unit is playing on the edge of a wood, that only a few days ago was in German hands, "O Canada." The fame of Canada is established on another battlefield.

## RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A committee to be known as the officers' resettlement committee has been appointed by the Ministry of Labor to advise as to the steps to be taken for the resettlement in civil life of officers, former officers and men of similar standing both during the war and on the demobilization of the forces and when necessary to interview selected candidates and advise and assist them in the choice of a career. The committee will work in conjunction with the Appointments Department, which has recently been formed as a separate branch of the ministry to deal with the above questions, and has its offices at Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2. The committee will also deal with the employment of disabled officers and will include two representatives of the Ministry of Pensions, which is exercising its functions in regard to the employment of disabled officers through the Appointments Department. The committee is under the chairmanship of Lord Burnham, and every endeavor has been made to make it fully representative of professional and business life and of the government departments interested in the welfare of officers. The secretary of the committee is Guy Ridley, Esq., C. B. E., of the Ministry of Labor to whom any communications in regard to its work should be addressed.

## COMMITTEE ON NATURALIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Home Secretary has appointed the following persons to be the committee referred to in sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1918. The Hon. Mr. Justice Atkin (chairman), the Viscount Hambleden, and His Honor Judge Francis Radcliffe, K. C. All communications intended for the committee should be addressed to the Secretary, Committee of Naturalization (Revocation) Committee, Home Office, Whitehall, S. W. 1.

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35.00 to 125.00

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to 195.00

Silvertone Coats, brown, taupe, pekin,  
oxford, 45.00 to 80.00

Coats in Mixtures, for all around wear,  
35.00 to 60.00

Coats in Friezes, for travel and motor-  
ing, 35.00 to 60.00

Coats in Silvertipped Materials, frost-  
glow, bolivia, 60.00 to 100.00

Fur Collared Coats in all leading fab-  
rics, 35.00 to 100.00

Misses' Velours Coats, crystal velours,  
silvertone, 29.50 to 55.00

Misses' Dressy Models in velours,  
Normandy silvertone, suede, crystal,  
65.00 to 100.00

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Oxford Suits, tailored, semi-tailored and sport styles, 39.50 to 65.00

Mannish Melton Mixture Suits,  
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Silvertone Suits, in blue, purple, brown reindeer and taupe,  
45.00 to 75.00

Velours Suits, tailored models,  
45.00 to 65.00

Broadcloth Suits, semi-tailored and tailored, 39.50 to 60.00

Fur Trimmed Suits, in all materials, 45.00 to 225.00

Silvertone Suits, tailored and semi-tailored, 39.50 to 60.00

Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, tailored, dress and semi-tailored models, 45.00 to 145.00

Misses' Velours Suits, irregularly cut coats, 29.50 to 145.00

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits, all the wanted materials, 65.00 to 145.00

Duvet de Laine,  
skunk fur,  
175.00

## Women's Street Dresses

Serge Dresses, satin skirt, collar and sleeves. Side fastening bodice and pleated tunic in spiral effect. 20.00

Serge Dresses, with trimming of graduated bands of braid in solid effect around hip and on large collar. 25.00

Serge Dresses, model designed especially for the larger figure. 35.00

Serge Dresses, trimmed with rows of Hercules braid, with wide sash girdle in Spanish effect. 39.50

Serge Dresses, with accordion pleated tunic and skirt. Elaborate shadow embroidery on belt, collar and revers. 55.00

Serge Dresses, unbelted model. Pointed tunic embroidered in sphinx beads, with Georgette vestee. 65.00

Wool Jersey Dresses, collarless, fastening on the side with row of large covered buttons extending to the hem. 29.50

Wool Jersey Dresses, simple style showing embroidery and fringe trimmed pockets and double belt. 29.50

Tricotee Dresses, featuring the combination with serge in contrasting shade. The model shows the gracefully swathed waistline. 55.00

Tricotee Dresses, suit style with pockets and belt. Becoming square neck. 65.00

Velveteen Dresses, our own material. Attractive model with vaguely defined waistline, closing in novel way with large covered buttons and piped buttonholes. 49.50

Custom-Made Velvet Dresses, side draped bodice with tunic of deep fringe. Panel back trimmed with real ermine. 95.00

Tricotee Dresses, combined with satin. The skirt and mandarin bodice are elaborately embroidered in odd design. Beaded collar and cuffs. 110.00

Tricotee Dresses, long-waisted bodice and side panels trimmed with rows of braid, round neck with cross-stitch embroidered collar. 95.00

## Misses' Street Dresses

Serge Dresses, tailored model with loose front and back panels falling from the shoulder. 25.00

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Serge Dresses, simple model enriched by embroidery in border design on skirt, belt and around the collarless neckline. 45.00

Serge Dresses, button-back model with semi-fitted bodice. Short side panels trimmed with bone beads in contrasting shade. 65.00

Wool Jersey Dresses, with redingote jacket and vestee of tricotee. 55.00

Wool Jersey Dresses, showing front and back panels embroidered in contrasting shade. 29.50

Gabardine Dresses, with satin sleeves. Elaborately embroidered in sphinx bugle beads. 135.00

Silk Duvetyn Dresses, in taupe, Algerian and navy—elaborately hand embroidered. 115.00

Silk Duvetyn Dresses—short, one-sided tunic buttoning on skirt below the hip. beautifully beaded design. 145.00

Chiffon Velvet Dresses, gracefully draped bodice, showing hand embroidered motifs. 115.00

Tricotee Dresses, straight-line model trimmed with buttons covered in self material. 42.50

Velveteen Dresses, our own material, with trimming of fringe and embroidery. 25.00

Velveteen Dresses, our own material, attractive model trimmed with rows of wide braid. 55.00

## Fine Furs

Nutria Coat, 45 in. long, natural skunk collar and cuffs	345.00
Taupe Nutria Coat, 45 in. long.	275.00
Taupe Nutria Coat, finest quality.	425.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 36 in. long, with natural squirrel shawl collar, cuffs and border.	310.00
1 Taupe Squirrel Coat, 36 in. long, very fine quality of skins.	310.00
1 Natural Squirrel Coat, 37 in. long, made of selected skins	335.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 42 in. long.	295.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 48 in. long, wide skunk collar and cuffs, 3 skin border.	575.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, made of very finest selected skins, 48 in. long.	975.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 48 in. long, trimmed with Kolinsky collar and cuffs.	525.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 36 in. long.	435.00
1 Australian Opossum Coat, 45 in. long.	250.00
1 Leopard Coat, 48 in. long.	365.00
1 Mink Coat, 47 in. long, made of selected dark skins	1,800.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 46 in. long.	475.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 42 in. long.	385.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 42 in. long, plain shawl collar and cuffs.	225.00
1 Hudson Seal Coat, 46 in. long, with mink shawl collar and cuffs.	535.00
1 Scotch Mole Coat, 45 in. long, very fine skins.	575.00
1 Hair Seal Coat, 44 in. long, raccoon shawl collar and cuffs.	260.00
1 Black Muskrat Coat, 38 in. long, very large shawl collar	425.00
1 Raccoon Coat, 47 in. long, shawl collar, 3-skin border	225.00
1 Man's Raccoon Coat, 56 in. long.	185.00
1 Man's Raccoon Coat, 56 in. long, very dark heavy skins	275.00
1 Man's Muskrat Seal Coat.	155.00
1 Man's Muskrat-Lined Coat, beaver collar.	195.00
1 Mole Muff, fine quality skins.	45.00
1 Hudson Seal Muff, made of high-grade skins.	32.50
1 Beaver Muff	42.50
1 Georgette Fox Set, large scarf and muff.	175.00
1 Lucille Wolf Set.	100.00
1 Taupe Fox Set.	215.00
1 Natural Raccoon Set, very dark skins.	87.50

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The smartest models in dress, semi-dress and tailored hats, finest quality French materials, all moderately priced.

10.00 15.00 and 25.00

Others are priced—38.00—55.00—up to 150.00

Ostrich trimmed dress hats  
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Burnt feather-trimmed dress hats  
Fur and fur-trimmed dress hats  
Tailored semi-dress hats  
English outing hats

Silk Waists  
Becoming Styles

A Particularly Lovely Model that has proved an instant favorite is made of heavy quality, coin dot embroidered Georgette. It is fashioned along simple lines—softened by a becoming plaited collar in the Pierette style and plaited overlays on the cuffs. 10.50

Another in Georgette shows a picot edged vestee and inlays on collar and cuffs of contrasting shade. Embroidery on panels outlining vest and cuffs carry out the same color combination. May be had in taupe, navy or brown with bisque, bisque with brown. 10.50

A roll collar buttoned on large embroidered dot revers makes this heavy quality Georgette waist most attractive. Flesh and white. 7.50

Many other charming new models to choose from in flesh, white, and colors.

## Dress Skirts

Box Pleated Skirts, in striking plaids, suitable for sport and school wear. 16.50 to 21.75

Tailored Skirts, in novelty mixtures, mannish patch pockets with bone button trimming. 8.75 to 13.50

Navy Blue Kilted Skirts, in a very unusual style with large checked border and belt of blue and white. 16.50

Heather Jersey Skirts, in oxford and tan effects, shirred models with tailored belt and slit pockets. 15.00

Skirts of Cut Velours, for sport wear, in black and white checks, also in taupe. 15.00

Black and White Wool Skirts, a smart, pleated model with odd belt and pockets. 18.50

Green and Blue Plaid Skirts, stylish pockets and belt. 7.50 to 8.75

## Neckwear

Many Styles in Collars and Sets. Sheer organdie, all the newest shapes showing dainty tucks, dot embroidery, ruffle trimming, shadow effects, fagoting, drawnwork, etc. Special 1.00 and 1.50

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Front and back lace Franco, Elvira and Frolasett corsets—models for slight, medium and large types. In finer quality flesh and white silk broche, scientifically boned to allow the figure free play yet give the needed support. Special at 6.50

Expert fitters to help you make the right selection.

## SOCIALISTS FROM AMERICA IN ITALY

## United States Group Insists That Full Acceptance of London Conference Conditions Must Precede Peace Discussion

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 21.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—ROME, Italy.—The wish expressed by Signor Bissolati to the American Socialist Mission that they should meet the representatives of the official Socialist Party, who are neutralists, was fulfilled, and the visitors spent three hours at that party's headquarters. A statement was issued subsequently declaring that the visitors had had no mission to the party to carry out by their visit, as it was quite understood that on the subject of the war the Italian Socialist Party was following an opposite course from that pursued by the American delegates. Both sides, however, exchanged information as to their respective organizations and the reasons for their different attitudes toward the war.

At the dinner given in honor of the American visitors by the Reformist Socialist Ministers, SS. Berenini and Bissolati, Signor Bissolati gave a description of the conduct of the two sections of the Italian Socialist party, the Neutralists and the pro-war section, in the form of an allegory. When their guests went back to America, he said, they would be asked what sort of a thing Italian Socialism was, and they might reply, There were two churches in Italy, one apparently large and one apparently small. On the doors of both churches were written the watchword of the same religion: Liberty, Justice, Humanity. When faced, however, with the whirlwinds of violence which threatened to overthrow their common idealism and to submerge the rights of the people under the rush of brute force, that one of the churches which was apparently the larger shut its doors and remained safe inside, reciting prayers and feeling confident that when the storm had passed it would be able to come out again into the sun and enjoy the pleasantness of life. The other church,

however, which was apparently the smaller, flung its doors wide open, threw itself into the midst of the whirlwinds, went out among the people and down into the trenches and faced the scaffold, in order that the words engraved on its portal should not be canceled by military domination and made impossible of realization in the future.

Signor Bissolati continued, "Let our comrades in America and throughout the world, and let posterity judge which was really the greater and which really the smaller church and which of the two might be called Socialism. Who, however, talks of churches, parties and classes today?" he went on, "today the world is divided into two camps, those who think they ought to allow Germany to impose her dominion of force on all the world and those who chose rather to fight for the triumph of the ideal, of right and of justice over force."

Later in the same speech Signor Bissolati declared that the empire of the Hapsburgs had been one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of Germany and that Austria must be dismembered in order to allow the oppressed nationalities to live. At another dinner given to the American Socialists by the Roman pro-war Socialists, Signor Bissolati spoke of the comfort which American intervention had brought them as the confirmation of that which their own consciences dictated, and, as so many speakers have done, he again emphasized the point that immense as American help was in point of wealth, soldiers and material, the moral support she had brought to the assistance of the Entente was even greater. When the Lusitania was sunk, Signor Bissolati said, some of them asked why President Wilson hesitated, but they understood later that his was the hesitation of the judge and that when America came into the war it was as if the judge had delivered his sentence.

In the course of an interview with Signor De Ambris, who accompanied the visitors on part of their journey, Mr. Simons made it plain that he and his companions had no mission from the Social Democratic League of the United States, whose organ, the New Appeal, is under the direction of one of the party, Mr. Koppelin. Speaking of the Italian working classes in America, he expressed the wish that a mission from the Italian Labor Union or the Italian Socialist Union might visit America and confer with them. Questioned on the subject of the admission of enemy Socialists to a conference held by the Socialists of the

allied countries, Mr. Simons stated that among indispensable conditions to such a thing were the formal, definite acceptance in toto on the part of the Socialists of the Central Empires of the program approved at the London Inter-Allied Socialist Conference, which, he said, was practically identical with the views put forward by President Wilson and approved by the British Premier. No vague assertions of a recognition of their program "in its fundamental ideas" would be considered satisfactory. He added that the Socialists of the Central Empires must undertake to work openly in their own countries for the realization of the London program, repudiate their autocratic governments, refusing them the least support and giving proof of their systematic opposition to them. They must work to overthrow them, and declarations of readiness to carry out such conditions would not be accepted if accompanied by votes in favor of war credits.

The short visit of the Americans to Milan passed in a round of meetings, dinners and hospitable entertainments, and here again the visitors met the representatives of the official Socialist party as well as the supporters of the opposite sections. In the Cabinet of the Mayor Signor Caldera the visitors met Signor Turati. They represented the right wing of their party, Signor Turati said, and spoke only for themselves, and they were not concerned to argue with those who did not entirely agree with them, feeling sure that when the war was over they would have a long road to travel in common with one another. Signor Turati, after having explained that the discussion among the Italian Socialists arose from the fact that the official Socialist party considered that both the time and the method of Italian intervention had been a mistake and that Socialism could not approve the Entente war aims, went on to say that as Socialists they could not approve of the policy of the government which prevented an exchange of ideas between the belligerent peoples and for these reasons some of the Socialist parties had to remain outside the "union sacrée."

For all that, he declared that after the declaration of war the Socialists had carried out activities in conformity with the national discipline, instancing the work of the communal administrations of Milan and Bologna. A change had, he said, taken place in the views of many Socialists (in which category it may be surmised Signor Turati may have intended to place himself and Signor Caldera)

when the aspects of the war changed from that of invaders to invaded and after American intervention took place and President Wilson's message sent a new breath of justice and humanity to them. The difference between them and the visitors, Signor Turati declared, lay in the fact that they carried on the struggle on a class basis, avoiding connection with the parties who had always been opposed to the ideas they upheld.

In the discussion which followed, the Americans urged the desirability of the Socialist parties in the Entente countries going more deeply into the ideal reasons for the war for the destruction of German militarism, which, they pointed out, was to the interest of the German people themselves and intended to prevent future war. Objections put forward by SS. Turati and Caldera that the Entente war aims savored of imperialism were met by the declaration of the visitors that American intervention was a guarantee that no imperialism would prevail at the peace conference. The discussion came to an end with a visit to the scenes of the various municipal activities for rendering assistance to those in need of it carried on by the Commune of Milan.

## JAPANESE INSPECT RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Heading a delegation of seven officers of the Imperial Railway of Japan, Supt. H. Kumodai is gathering data concerning the operation of the railroads of the United States. The party spent some time in Bloomington, interviewing the officials of the Chicago & Alton, and inspecting the great shops of that corporation here. A similar inspection is to be made of other systems of the country.

## THE PART OF THE SANDBAG IN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England.—"Has anyone realized the part which the sandbag plays in this war? It is not only a protective barrier against bullets, but it is used at nearly every turn in the life of the soldier in the line," writes Capt. R. F. W. Rees.

"It is a wonderful thing, the sandbag. Rations come up in it; once a day it brings the home letters that are looked forward to more than anything else; it is hung up in the trench for the depositing of tins, and paper . . . the wise old soldier, wraps it round his feet when he has to negotiate slippery trench boards, or when he has to sleep on a cold fire step.

"These are only a few of the auxiliary uses of the sandbag. It is in the building of homes that it comes to its very own. When you cease to live in a numbered house in a select street, and have for address a map reference in a sunken road in France, you forget the bricks and mortar of civilization and settle down to the sandbag habit. There is no housing problem to face. If you find no room, you pay a visit to the nearest R. E. Dump, and then proceed to build your own mansion with a few hundred sandbags and a couple of sheets of corrugated iron.

"You have no idea what a comfortable house they make until you have tried it. No time is lost. 'Header' and 'stretcher' up go the walls; and if you happen to have a man or two with architectural tendencies you may get some fine effects. If you are wise—and very, very lucky—you persuade a sapper corporal to supervise the job for you. . . . It is a cheap way of building a house.

"In billets, too—those palatial

places where the Boche shells have left here and there a wall standing, and a few cellars more or less watertight—the sandbag is a useful ally. With it you can build wind screens, and cozy inglenooks, and armchairs once we even fashioned a Chesterfield which was the envy of all the other messes. The earth in them may be damp, but there again the sandbag provides the solution, for half a dozen empty bags will make you quite a dry cushion.

"For roofing purposes the sandbag can give points to tiles. For mending a broken window pane it has its advantages over glass. It makes an efficient tablecloth, which you can afterward use as a duster or a dish-cloth—although in this latter capacity it leaves something to be desired, for it molts. This little peculiarity also affects its uses as a food carrier. Nobody who has ever lived in the line will forget the flavor of sandbag in everything that is eaten. It would be much more popular if it did not molt.

"Altogether, one falls even to imagine a war without sandbags. The whole effect of the thing would be spoiled. They are the foundation of war-time society.

## GARDEN CITY TO BE BUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—LONDON, England.—The Portsmouth Town Council has decided to acquire 500 acres of land on Portsdown Hill just beyond the borough boundaries for the building of a garden city after the war. A scheme for clearing the slum areas of the town is also in preparation.

## FLAX CROP IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BELFAST, Ireland.—News from Belfast states that the flax crop is engaging the attention of agriculturists in the north of Ireland. Flax pulling is giving employment to every hand that can be engaged, and factory workers, clerks and business men are joining in this indispensable work. The Cadet Corps of the Royal Academical Institute of Belfast is also engaged in pulling flax in the Eglinton district. Before the war the price paid for flax ranged from 6s to 10s per stone. The highest price ever paid for flax was 11s. 8d. per stone in 1864, during the Flax Supply Committee have arranged to take over the whole crop at prices ranging from 30s to 40s per stone, according to quality. The flax will be divided into six grades, and will be purchased at intervals during the months of August, September and October.

The average yield of flax per acre is about 5cwt, and taking the average price to be paid this year at 36s per stone, an acre will produce £72. Thus a farmer with, say seven acres under flax, would have a turnover of about £500, and a clear profit of some £350 after paying all expenses. Last year in Ireland there were 108,000 acres under flax as compared with 1,170,000 this year. The gross value of this year's crop should be round about £12,000,000, of which at least £7,000,000 should be farmers' profit. As regards acreage, the record was 302,000 acres in 1864, but as stated, the price was then 11s 8d, as against a minimum of 30s today.

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Jordan Marsh Company bespeaks the aid of all its Patrons and Fellow Workers for the Fourth Liberty Loan. To this end our display windows are today filled with the most Potent Appeals we could devise to help the Loan. Our Sole Message today to the hundreds of thousands of people who read our newspaper announcements is

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Boston—Washington Street, between Avon and Summer Streets

"Erect a rampart of gold to protect your rampart of men"

is the ringing appeal of Lieutenant Levie, of the Foreign Legion. Who shall deny him?

Buy Liberty Bonds

Mandel Brothers  
Chicago

## October sale of hosiery by the box

closes Saturday, October 12—or earlier if, meantime the numbers expressly bought for this famous annual offering shall have been sold out.

This announcement is made because it will be impossible for us to re-order identical qualities unless at an advance of 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.



Women's thread silk hose, 3 pairs, \$3

Your choice of black and white pure dye hose—October specials. Other grades, boxes of 3 pairs for \$4, 4.50 and 5.50.

Women's silk lisle hose, 6 pairs, 1.65

Full seamless hose, with wide garter hem, and in white or black. Other exceptional values; boxes of 6 pairs for 1.85, 2.75 and 4.75.

Women's fine cotton hose, 6 pairs for \$2 and \$4.

Children's hose, 6 pairs, \$2 and 2.50

Silk lisle or cotton; 6 to 8 1/2, 6 prs. for \$2.9 to 10.6 prs. 2.50 Extra quality cotton hose, light or heavy; 6 prs., 2.75 and 3.75

Men's hosiery, 6 pairs for 1.85

Cotton silk lisle and lisle thread; 6 pairs, 1.85, 2.10, 2.75, 3.50, 4.50 Men's fiber silk hose, 6 pairs for 3.50.

Pure silk hose, 3 pairs, \$3.

Men's army hose of wool, in natural gray or black; 6 pairs, 4.10; better grade, in natural wool, 6 pairs, 4.75.

First floor.

## The October sale of kid gloves—brims with important specials

Correct gloves are not least essential among the details of correct dress—and these specimen items are of imported quality, and extremely low priced. Women's

imported pique kid gloves, \$2

A delayed consignment of 1-clasp and 2-clasp gloves in the new shades of tan and navy, and white. \$2 is a third below prevailing retail figures.

Women's French kid gloves, 2.15

—2-clasp, white kid gloves with contrasting embroidery. Extra special.

First floor.

## Candy and comforts for soldiers overseas

Assorted packets will be forwarded by our agents abroad direct to the boys at the front. No cost for ocean transfer—and delivery in fresh condition—feature this valuable service.

Send for list. Foreign Shops, ninth floor.



BOSTON TO FLORIDA  
WATERWAY PLAN

Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association Learns War Department Recommendation for Expansion of Inland Canals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—With the satisfaction that 11 years of agitation had brought almost a continuous inland water thoroughfare from Boston, Mass., to Jacksonville, Fla., and that the federal government was not only pledged to complete the missing links but to dredge existing waterways to greater depths, the convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association closed on Saturday. Some of the visitors went home by way of the Connecticut River, as guests of the cities of Springfield and Hartford, while others returned through the Cape Cod Canal, the deepest of the artificial waterways so far constructed on the Atlantic Coast.

Members of the association learned during the four days' convention that the War Department had recommended a minimum depth of 12 feet for all inland waterways along the Atlantic Coast between Boston, Mass., and Beaufort, N. C., and seven feet south to Key West.

The status of the different waterways systems along the coast at the present time is as follows: Boston to Sandwich via Massachusetts Bay and Buzzard's Bay to New York via Block Island and Long Island Sound, and New York to Raritan Bay, 12 feet, further improvement recommended; Raritan Bay to Delaware River, 10 feet, improvement recommended; Bordentown, N. J., to Philadelphia, 12-foot channel nearly completed; Philadelphia to Delaware City, 35-foot channel under construction; Delaware City to Chesapeake City, being improved to bring it to a tide level of 12 feet; Chesapeake City to Norfolk, via Chesapeake Bay; Norfolk to Albemarle Sound, being improved to a tide level of 12 feet; Albemarle Sound to Pamlico Sound being improved to 12 feet; Pamlico Sound to Beaufort, N. C., improvement via Neuse River and Beaufort City substantially completed; Beaufort Inlet to Cape Fear River, outside route now being used, War Department recommendations for 7-foot channel following existing soundings and thoroughfares; Cape Fear River to Winyah Bay, outside route being used, 7-foot channels recommended through deepening existing channels; Winyah Bay to Charleston, inside route available for light-draft vessels, standardizing to 7 feet recommended; Charleston to Savannah River, inside route available for 6 feet depth at low water; Savannah River to St. John's River, 7-foot depth available.

The survey took in connecting waterways, including the New York barge canal from Troy to Buffalo and from Troy to Lake George; the Morris Canal from Jersey City to Bordentown, N. J.; Delaware Division and Lehigh canals, via Bristol, Eaton and Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Schuylkill Canal, Philadelphia to Port Clinton, Pa.; Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Washington to Cumberland, Md.; Florida Coast Line Canal St. John's River to Biscayne Bay, Fla., five foot depth available; Florida drainage canals radiating from

Lake Okeechobee, navigation now open four feet deep from Fort Lauderdale to Fort Myers.

When the association meets in Charleston in 1919 it is expected that more than 75 per cent of the 12 and seven-foot improvements recommended will have been carried out.

LABOR AND PEACE  
BY NEGOTIATION

British Labor Member Finds Slight Sentiment in House of Commons for Such an Ending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. J. D. Hancock, member for Mid-Derby in the British House of Commons, and a visitor to the recent Trades and Labor Conferences at Quebec, also visited at Ottawa. In the course of an interview Mr. Hancock said there were not half a dozen labor members of Parliament in the British House who supported the policy of peace by negotiation.

"Labor in Great Britain," he said, "is in favor of fighting this war out to the finish. Make no mistake about that, and don't be misled by any news dispatches which seem to indicate that the element in favor of settling the war by negotiation is strong. When I say 'labor' I mean the great mass of the trade unionists over there. As a labor member myself, I can say this with all sincerity, British labor stands today where American labor stands—behind the government in its war efforts."

On the question of replacing the millions now employed in war industries at the conclusion of the war in productive peace-time pursuits, Mr. Hancock remarked: "The problem of handling the hundreds of thousands of women who will be thrown out of work when the war industries are closed will have to be treated with generosity and great sympathy. We cannot afford to overlook the splendid service which these women have rendered industrially."

Mr. Hancock is a firm believer in the income tax as a means of raising national revenue. "I think we should tax incomes for all national needs," he said, "and do away with the other taxes. I believe that this will come about in time, for to me it appears to be the most honest method. I never liked the idea of taxing food, clothing and industries. By the income tax the burden can be apportioned to the man's ability to pay."

Mr. Hancock was impressed by the Trades and Labor Congress at Quebec last week to which he was a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress. "You appear to have many capable men in your trade movement in the Dominion," he said, Mr. Hancock has been a member of the British House since 1909. He is a member of the British Miners Federation and a magistrate of the county of Nottinghamshire.

OHIO TO GET WISCONSIN LABOR  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An order giving permission to the State of Ohio to secure 500 laborers in Wisconsin has been issued by J. B. Denmore, Director-General of the United States Employment Service at Washington. The order was issued under a ruling that where a State has raised its quota of common labor as prescribed by the federal service, it is privileged to go outside of its boundaries for men.

LABOR UNITED TO  
FIGHT AUTOCRACY

American Alliance for Labor and Democracy Sets Forth Its Position in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The workers who have produced the food—enough to feed ourselves and the millions of Europe—will never again be content to sit quietly by and see anybody hungry in America, or poorly clothed, or illy housed or lacking in educational facilities or any of the needs of life," said Frank E. Wolfe of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in a statement setting forth the unity of labor for the defeat of autocracy.

"If we have not a government of the people, by the people and for the people, then that is our fault; if we fail in having a democracy here in this republic, then again it is our fault; if we have a government it must be by our consent, for we are a free people. Whatever may be the claims that we had at times gone adrift, left our moorings and missed the course laid down by our forefathers, no one may

truthfully say we are not now oriented or that the United States does not stand today for the principles of equality, justice and humanity. If there is any faltering on that point, then that is your fault and mine.

"We have it in our power to control these things, and it is our fault if special privilege ever again gains ascendancy in this country of ours. The black horse cavalry of the exploiters has been routed, and it is for us, the soldiers of the common good, to keep them ever and ever on the run, back across the other Rhine. Freedom for the workers was clinched the hour the Administration adopted the policy of permitting workers to organize everywhere they saw fit to combine in an effort to better their conditions through collective dealing with the combined employers. A union of workers seems no more unreasonable, seems, in fact, just as desirable, as a union of the employers, and the employers have always maintained their rights to form their unions under whatever name they might call them.

"It is labor's job to stand loyally back of our boys over there, to give them not only material food and minister to their wants, but to give them the spiritual and moral support they need so much. That is our job, our glorious task, and from that sacred duty we must not swerve."

FEDERAL PRICE  
INQUIRY PROPOSED

Stabilization Is Said to Be Necessary in Order to Overcome the Increasing Difficulties of War Labor Policies Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Labor is especially concerned with the effort to control the prices of the necessities of living, Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the War Labor Policies Board, announces that while appreciating the great public benefits that have already resulted from the activities of the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration and the departments of Labor and Agriculture, and realizing the tremendous difficulties inherent in price control, this undertaking must be pursued, because the policies of labor are bound up in the living conditions. The following resolutions have been adopted:

"Whereas, the War Labor Policies Board, in its task of formulating labor policies during the war, recognizes

the intimate relations of the cost of the necessities of life to the success of a labor policy and the influence of a belief that profits in these commodities are excessive in causing industrial unrest, and

"Whereas, the successful formulation of a practical labor policy depends upon large production of the necessities of life, price stabilization and the elimination of inequitable profits, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture and the Fuel Administration be requested to proceed as rapidly as possible with the formulation and enforcement of plans for the increase in production of the necessities of life, for the stabilization of the prices of food, textiles, clothing and other necessities, and for the equitable limitation of profits."

H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, announces that he has asked officials of the United Mine Workers Association and representatives of the anthracite coal districts to come to Washington to confer on the subject.

PAY FOR CAPTURED OFFICERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States and Germany, through negotiations conducted by the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin, have agreed to pay stated amounts monthly to all officers held as prisoners of war.

MEXICANS IN SOUTH  
DAKOTA GOLD MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Mexicans are helping to solve the labor problem at the Homestake gold mine in the Black Hills, which for years has maintained its place as one of the great gold producers of the world. So successful is the plan that it is likely to be adopted by other mines of the Black Hills, which have been handicapped by a shortage of miners. So far as known, this is the first appearance of Mexicans in South Dakota as miners.

It is believed efforts will be made to induce the United States Congress this fall to work out some sort of bonus for gold mining, as the increased cost of operating gold mines has become almost prohibitive. All the gold possible will be needed after the war to liquidate the country's obligations, and gold mining has been declared essential.

CAMPAIGN FOR MORE FLAGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The Dallas Advertising League has instituted a campaign to have the United States flag displayed from every flagpole in the city.



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To  
EDGAR M. HALYBURTON  
A Prisoner in Germany

O little boy that used to roam,  
Among the peaceful hills of home  
With none to fear, so wild and free,  
In dreams you often come to me.

These dimpled hands were my delight,  
These fearless eyes were closed each night  
In gentle slumbers; on my breast  
This baby form was lulled to rest.

O little boy that used to be;  
O captive son beyond the sea;  
Who smooths for you your prison bed?  
Who pillows now your weary head?

Your soul is free! No prison bars  
The spirit of the stripes and stars.  
And those who stand for liberty  
Will bring my soldier back to me.

Sergeant  
Edgar M. Halyburton  
U. S. A.  
of Stony Point, N. C.

The first American Soldier captured by  
the Germans

How long shall he remain a  
prisoner?

Buy Fighting Fourth Liberty Bonds  
and set him free!

When Sergeant Halyburton started to France  
his father and mother said: "Son, do your  
duty, whatever it is, and leave the results  
to God."

He *did* his full duty!

Can you say as much?

Buy Liberty Bonds the way the boys in  
France fight—to the utmost

Buy today—at any bank—cash or  
installments

Liberty Loan Committee  
of New England

Save  
to Buy  
and  
Buy  
to Keep



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EDGEN YRAVE will teach a master class at the conservatory beginning Oct. 15  
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS BJURSTEDT IS  
A TRIPLE WINNER

United States Women's Tennis  
Champion Defeats, in Singles,  
Mrs. Wightman, and Is Part-  
ner in Winning Doubles Teams

BOSTON, Mass.—A second leg on the Longwood ball was won, on Saturday, by Miss Molla Bjurstedt when she defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman in the singles final of the annual Longwood women's tennis tournament, on the courts of the club, Brookline, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Bjurstedt, United States women's lawn tennis champion for the past three years, figured in three victories in the fall tourney which finished Saturday at Longwood. In all three competitions she was opposed by Mrs. Wightman, who, as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of California, was a former national title.

The present title holder started her winning day by capturing the singles event in straight sets. In the opening set her speedy forehand stroke won her many points as the ball many times struck the tape of the net and rolled over by the added strength of the sharp spin.

In the second set the former California player displayed real championship tennis, making several difficult returns and winning the applause of the large gallery by her accurate placements late in the set. However, Mrs. Wightman braced her game too late to overcome the advantage of her opponent, although she carried the games to eight-all before Miss Bjurstedt won the advantage games by having her opponent net her hard drives from the mid-court, the score was 10-8. The match by points follows:

First Set  
Miss Bjurstedt..... 4 2 4 4 4 4—25 6  
Mrs. Wightman..... 2 4 0 4 1 0—11 1

Second Set  
Miss Bjurstedt..... 4 4 6 2 6 4 5 1 4 4 4—53 10  
Mrs. Wightman..... 2 2 4 1 4 4 0 4 3 4 6 3 4 2 1 0—51 8

After a short interval Mrs. Wightman and Miss E. R. Sears opposed Miss Helen Ostby and Miss Pauline Perno in the semi-finals of the women's doubles. The former pair won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1. They then played Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Bjurstedt in the final.

The match went to three sets before Miss Zinderstein and Miss Bjurstedt captured the event, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1. The first set proved to be the most interesting in this contest, as in the latter sets the winners had things their own way, as the score implies. Mrs. Wightman and her partner seemed unable to find their game and netted many easy strokes which should have been easy counts for them.

After having been eliminated from the mixed doubles early in the tournament, N. W. Niles was permitted to compete as the partner of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, in the absence of her regular partner, P. B. Alexander.

In the first match of the afternoon in the mixed doubles, Mr. Niles and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and H. B. Bretz in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, in a semi-final round match. Following a 10-minute intermission they opposed Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson for honors in the final round.

High-class tennis was exhibited by both teams, many spectacular shots were made by both sides. Mrs. Wightman proved that she was an exponent of the overhead style of play, her drives of lob keeping her opponents on the defensive for several games in the first set before Miss Bjurstedt was able to break through the strong net defense with one placement shot. The ultimate score of the first set was 6-3.

The second set was won by Miss Bjurstedt and her partner 9-7, after the defeated players had displayed a remarkable uphill fight for victory, breaking the leaders after the court had been five times to two against them. The fifth game offered much exciting tennis, duce being called several times before Mrs. Wightman and Johnson won it. The set was won up in the tenth game, and the fourth went to Mr. Niles and Miss Bjurstedt, a love game. The twelfth game was won by Mrs. Wightman and her partner, but the next went to their opponents as did the fourteenth game. Mrs. Wightman and Johnson won the next game, but Mrs. Wightman found it difficult to follow her partner to the net and their opponents took the deciding game. The match by points follows:

First Set  
Miss Bjurstedt and N. W. Niles..... 4 4 1 4 2 2 4 4—36 6  
Mrs. Wightman and G. W. Johnson..... 6 1 1 5 4 0 6—25 3

Second Set  
Miss Bjurstedt and N. W. Niles..... 4 2 4 1 5 4 2 4 2 4 1 4—57 9  
Mrs. Wightman and G. W. Johnson..... 2 2 4 2 9 2 4 6 4 2 4 1 4—56 7

In the final match of the handicap singles Mrs. C. E. Magrane defeated Miss Helen Hooker in a hard-fought match, 12-10, 6-4. Mrs. Magrane gave her opponent 14 15-15 on even terms. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES  
Final Round  
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. G. Wightman, 6-1, 10-8.  
WOMEN'S DOUBLES  
Semi-Final Round  
Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss E. R. Sears defeated Miss Helen Ostby and Miss Pauline Perno, 6-1, 6-1.  
Final Round  
Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marion Zinderstein defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss E. R. Sears, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1.

MISS BJURSTEDT IS  
A TRIPLE WINNER

United States Women's Tennis  
Champion Defeats, in Singles,  
Mrs. Wightman, and Is Part-  
ner in Winning Doubles Teams

BOSTON, Mass.—A second leg on the Longwood ball was won, on Saturday, by Miss Molla Bjurstedt when she defeated Mrs. G. W. Wightman in the singles final of the annual Longwood women's tennis tournament, on the courts of the club, Brookline, 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Bjurstedt, United States women's lawn tennis champion for the past three years, figured in three victories in the fall tourney which finished Saturday at Longwood. In all three competitions she was opposed by Mrs. Wightman, who, as Miss Hazel Hotchkiss of California, was a former national title.

The present title holder started her winning day by capturing the singles event in straight sets. In the opening set her speedy forehand stroke won her many points as the ball many times struck the tape of the net and rolled over by the added strength of the sharp spin.

In the second set the former California player displayed real championship tennis, making several difficult returns and winning the applause of the large gallery by her accurate placements late in the set. However, Mrs. Wightman braced her game too late to overcome the advantage of her opponent, although she carried the games to eight-all before Miss Bjurstedt won the advantage games by having her opponent net her hard drives from the mid-court, the score was 10-8. The match by points follows:

First Set  
Miss Bjurstedt..... 4 2 4 4 4 4—25 6  
Mrs. Wightman..... 2 4 0 4 1 0—11 1

Second Set  
Miss Bjurstedt..... 4 4 6 2 6 4 5 1 4 4 4—53 10  
Mrs. Wightman..... 2 2 4 1 4 4 0 4 3 4 6 3 4 2 1 0—51 8

After a short interval Mrs. Wightman and Miss E. R. Sears opposed Miss Helen Ostby and Miss Pauline Perno in the semi-finals of the women's doubles. The former pair won in straight sets, 6-1, 6-1. They then played Miss Marion Zinderstein and Miss Bjurstedt in the final.

The match went to three sets before Miss Zinderstein and Miss Bjurstedt captured the event, 4-6, 6-0, 6-1. The first set proved to be the most interesting in this contest, as in the latter sets the winners had things their own way, as the score implies. Mrs. Wightman and her partner seemed unable to find their game and netted many easy strokes which should have been easy counts for them.

After having been eliminated from the mixed doubles early in the tournament, N. W. Niles was permitted to compete as the partner of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, in the absence of her regular partner, P. B. Alexander.

In the first match of the afternoon in the mixed doubles, Mr. Niles and Miss Bjurstedt defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and H. B. Bretz in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2, in a semi-final round match. Following a 10-minute intermission they opposed Mrs. G. W. Wightman and H. C. Johnson for honors in the final round.

High-class tennis was exhibited by both teams, many spectacular shots were made by both sides. Mrs. Wightman proved that she was an exponent of the overhead style of play, her drives of lob keeping her opponents on the defensive for several games in the first set before Miss Bjurstedt was able to break through the strong net defense with one placement shot. The ultimate score of the first set was 6-3.

The second set was won by Miss Bjurstedt and her partner 9-7, after the defeated players had displayed a remarkable uphill fight for victory, breaking the leaders after the court had been five times to two against them. The fifth game offered much exciting tennis, duce being called several times before Mrs. Wightman and Johnson won it. The set was won up in the tenth game, and the fourth went to Mr. Niles and Miss Bjurstedt, a love game. The twelfth game was won by Mrs. Wightman and her partner, but the next went to their opponents as did the fourteenth game. Mrs. Wightman and Johnson won the next game, but Mrs. Wightman found it difficult to follow her partner to the net and their opponents took the deciding game. The match by points follows:

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M. V. CONFERENCE  
FOR ATHLETICS

Resolutions Are Passed at Its  
Special Meeting Held at Hotel  
Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A joint meeting of the presidents and board of control of the Missouri Valley conference colleges and the faculty representatives of the conference at the Hotel Baltimore, Saturday night, resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions: To recommend to the committee on education of the War Department that competition in athletics be between units of the collegiate section of the Students Army Training Corps; that the place of play as provided by schedule be maintained, and to submit schedules of conference institutions to the committee on education of the War Department.

It was decided that all other rules should be left to the committee on education of the War Department. This will leave to them a decision as to the eligibility of freshmen to intercollegiate contests and other questions peculiar to war conditions.

Representatives of the following colleges were present at the conference, which was presided over by Dr. A. R. Hill, district educational director of the S. A. T. C.: Iowa State College, University of Nebraska, University of Missouri, Kansas State Agricultural College, Washington University and Drake University. The University of Kansas was not represented at the meeting.

MISS CASSELL  
WINS IN FINAL

Defeats Miss Marie Wagner in  
the Park Hill Country Club  
Women's Tennis Singles

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Claire Cassell, one of the women's doubles champion of the State of New York, furnished the followers of lawn tennis with a decided surprise Friday afternoon when she defeated Miss Wagner in the final round of the Park Hill Country Club tournament at South Yonkers, 6-3, 6-2.

While Miss Wagner did not appear to be at her best, the playing of Miss Cassell well deserved to win, and it is doubtful if Miss Wagner would have won if she had played her best. Miss Cassell has not been doing very much tennis playing outdoors this season. She started in the New York State championship singles, but defaulted in the early rounds. In the doubles she played through with Miss Wagner and won the title; but even in her championship matches she did not show such good tennis as she displayed at Yonkers.

Miss Cassell showed a very varied attack, driving the ball hard at times and sending a soft shot over the net which usually found Miss Wagner unprepared for a successful return. She played up to the net much of the time and it was seldom that Miss Wagner could get a shot past her. The point score shows how well Miss Cassell played. She scored a total of 61 points against 49 for Miss Wagner. Miss Wagner's inaccurate driving sent the ball into the net 42 times, while Miss Cassell had only 23 errors. Honors in placement shots went to Miss Wagner, who scored 23 points in this fashion to 15 for Miss Cassell. The match by points follows:

First Set  
Miss Cassell..... 0 4 4 4 1 5 2 4—28 6  
Miss Wagner..... 4 2 2 1 1 4 3 4 1—22 3

Second Set  
Miss Cassell..... 0 6 4 4 3 4 5—33 6  
Miss Wagner..... 4 4 2 3 5 2 2—27 2

WOMEN'S SINGLES  
Final Round  
Miss Claire Cassell defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 6-3, 6-2.

WESLEYAN RENNELAER  
Steel, le..... re, Sweet  
Walters, le..... re, Balde  
Raynor, le..... re, Bartz  
Gravett, le..... re, Richards (capt.)  
Seely, re..... re, Voorhies  
Anderson (capt.), re..... re, Lawler  
Newhall, re..... re, Frank  
Peck, re..... re, Eller  
Travis, re..... re, Appelbaum  
Bain, re..... re, Holde  
Boote, re..... re, Erbe

Score—Wesleyan 14, Rensselaer 6. Touchdowns—Bain, Steel. Goals from touch-downs—Boote, 2. Substitutes—Sand for Newhall; Taylor for Travis; Kahn for Appelbaum. Referee—Dr. Fauver, Oberlin. Umpire—Kingdon, Columbia. Time of quarters—15m.

SWARTHMORE TO PLAY  
COMPLETE SCHEDULE

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—Swarthmore College will play a complete schedule of football this season. This decision has just been rendered by the athletic council in the following statement:

"Owing to the uncertainty of the athletic situation in the colleges, the Swarthmore College athletic committee has up to this time refrained from making any public announcement of its position in regard to football this fall. After due consideration of the time needed for practice and trips, permission has been granted to the management to carry out its schedule complete. Practice will start at once."

BROWN FOOTBALL  
MEN CALLED OUT

Coach E. N. Robinson and  
Trainer Archie Hahn Ex-  
pected to be at Andrews Field  
for First Work This Afternoon

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Candidates for the football team at Brown University have been ordered to report to Head Coach E. N. Robinson and Trainer Archie Hahn this afternoon for initial practice at Andrews Field.

As to how many men will be out, no one seems to have much of any idea, especially as regards veterans from last year's eleven.

As all varsity intercollegiate competitions have been given up for the duration of the war at Brown, all equipments, resources and employees will be turned over to the college and commanding officers for the development of intramural, intercompany and such service games as the commanding officers will allow.

What games and arrangements are made will depend on the time and the men who come out. The schedule of classes has not yet been completed and the amount of time for track, football and baseball practice and games will depend to a large extent on the available time left.

The stands will not be put up because of the expense, and because all the space on the field will be needed for drilling. At whatever games there are the spectators will have to stand.

Last year the endeavor to keep up intercollegiate schedules as far as possible resulted in a loss of \$852.89 to the athletic association, which was covered by a balance on hand. In swimming \$116.35 was lost; track, \$2936.48; football, \$1857.85, and baseball, \$3242.21.

MISS BARTLETT IS  
DIVING CHAMPION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Josephine Bartlett of the New York Women's Swimming Association, is the women's high diving champion of the United States following her winning of that event at Tenog's Neck, Long Island Sound, Saturday afternoon. She is also the metropolitan district champion at this event. Miss Bertha Tompkins of the same club finished second and Miss Alice Lord of Rye was third.

Conditions were favorable for good performances. The event was held from a 22-foot platform under the auspices of the New York Women's Swimming Association. Miss Bartlett gave a beautiful exhibition, without a poor dive in the entire list of four compulsory and six specialties, and her point total was 119.3. Miss Tompkins also dived exceptionally well, and Miss Lord showed a remarkable repertory of difficult dives, which promises to make her a serious rival to any woman diver in the country when she has had time to give her work a little more smoothness and finish.

Miss Alleen Allen of Los Angeles won the title last year, but did not defend.

MARINES ORGANIZE  
FOOTBALL ELEVEN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A squad of nearly 100 marines, of more or less football ability, are working out daily at League Island. From the ranks of this body of service athletes, Coach Dickson, athletic director at the navy yard, will select a team.

The marines plan to make an effort to take Cornell's place on the Pennsylvania gridiron schedule. The former eleven was scheduled to perform here on Saturday, Nov. 23, the Saturday before Thanksgiving Day.

MISS WAGNER IS  
AGAIN CHAMPION

Easily Defeats Miss Helene Pollak in New York State Title Tournament Final Round

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Marie Wagner successfully defended her title of women's singles lawn tennis champion of the State of New York, Saturday, by defeating Miss Helene Pollak in the final round of the tournament on the courts of the New York Tennis Club, 6-3, 6-1. By winning this match Miss Wagner becomes the first person to have her name engraved on the three-year challenge trophy.

The match was originally scheduled to be played a week ago, but was postponed. That Miss Wagner would defend her title was generally expected; but it was not thought that she would win by such a decisive margin as was the case. Not only did Miss Wagner play some of the finest tennis she has ever shown, but this seemed to affect the playing of Miss Pollak greatly and the loser did not do herself justice.

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Miss Pollak was uncertain of her forehand shots as much as her backhand, and made a large number of double faults. Eleven times she failed to serve the ball in court, and in the final game of the match made no less than four double faults, three coming in a row. A high wind worked against Miss Pollak's swift service, as well as against the smashing service used by Miss Wagner, but Miss Wagner was careful to soften her second shot and get the ball in court, whereas Miss Pollak kept to a hard service.

There was not a rally in the entire match, and only two games went to deuce, both of these coming in the first set.

Following the championship match 32 pairs began their competitions in the special mixed doubles tournament as the club's part of the national Red Cross drive by the lawn tennis organizations of the country. The pairs were drawn under a novel handicap system, a Class A woman or man being arbitrarily paired with a Class B or C partner. Mrs. S. H. Waring made a gallant effort to pull out a victory with Jerry Lange, one of the younger stars of the club. They fought through some great rallies against Mrs. G. B. Stanwick and L. F. Hartman, to lose at 6-1, 6-1. The championship singles match by points follows:

First Set  
Miss Marie Wagner..... 4 3 1 4 4 0 4 6—40 6  
Miss Helene Pollak..... 1 5 4 1 1 4 1 2—23 3

Second Set  
Miss Marie Wagner..... 4 4 4 2 4 4—26 6  
Miss Helene Pollak..... 2 0 2 2 4 1—12 1

WOMEN'S SINGLES  
Final Round  
Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 6-3, 6-1.

## PLAN MASTERS CHESS MEET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been announced at the Manhattan Chess Club that a master's tournament will be played, beginning about the middle of October. Invitations to take part in this contest will be forwarded to F. J. Marshall, United States champion; J. R. Capablanca, Cuban champion; D. Janowski, French champion; Oscar Chajes, A. Euphik, J. W. Showalter, J. F. Barry and Boris Kostich.

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GREAT LAKES ELEVEN  
DEFEATS IOWA STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
IOWA CITY, Iowa.—The first Western Conference football team to get into action this season was State University of Iowa which met the eleven of the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill. here Saturday. The sailors won 10 to 0.

Quarterback McClelland of the naval team made a touchdown in the first quarter when forced to carry the ball on a forward pass he was trying.

J. L. Driscoll, the former Northwestern University star, made a drop kick from the 35-yard line in the third quarter. Iowa fought hard and twice came close to scoring.

WEST POINT WINS  
FROM AVIATORS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Football opened here Saturday, when the West Point eleven defeated the Officers' Flying Corps from Mitchell Field, L. I., 20 to 0. The West Point team was never pressed by the visitors, although the scoring of the Army team was confined to the first and third periods.

The play of both teams was loose and indicative of the earliness of the season. Several fumbles and misplays were registered against each eleven. The cadets displayed more watchfulness, however, always managing to retrieve the ball on the fumbles. Pliska and Norgren proved to be the best among the aviators. The score:

ARMY MITCHELL AVIATION  
Blak, le..... re, Mutchie  
Dickson, le..... re, Redfield  
Luce, le..... re, Archer  
Stokes, le..... re, Callahan  
Adams, re..... re, Berens  
March, re..... re, Washburn  
Barwick, qb..... qb, Purdy  
McQuarrie, lb..... lb, Pliska  
Hahn, qb..... qb, Norgren  
Vidal, qb..... qb, Kirschner  
Score—Army 20, Mitchell 0. Touchdowns—Hahn 2, Wikke. Goals from touch-downs—Vidal 2. Substitutes—Barton for Blak, Groves for Stokes, Wikke for Hahn, Monroe for Vidal, Hicks for Mutchie, Murphy for Norgren. Referee—Murphy, Brown. Umpire—Tyler, Princeton. Time—Two periods of 35, two of 35.

## RED SOX BATTERY FIND WORK

LEBANON, Penn.—G. H. Ruth of the Boston American League Baseball Club, 1918 world's champion, has accepted essential employment at the Lebanon plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and with S. L. Agnew, his former battery mate, will play ball with the Lebanon team.

## HONOLULU GOLFER VISITS U. S.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—William Woon, champion golfer of Honolulu, arrived here on his way to the United States, where he expects to take part in golf competitions.

TEWKSBURY HAS  
LOW GROSS SCORE

Woodland Golfer Leads Field  
With 79 in Three-Day Open  
Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
WATERTOWN, Mass.—High scores marked the qualifying round of the three-day open golf tournament which started on the links of the Oakley Country Club, Saturday. Ninety-one players teed off in the opening round, which was played under adverse conditions, the course being in poor shape.

Paul Tewksbury of Woodland led the field with a card of 79, five strokes better than his nearest competitor. D. B. Waters of the same club and H. W. Dean of Oakley tied for second best gross through the disqualification of Vincent Lawrence of Woodland.

The tournament committee refused to allow the scores of Vincent Lawrence, Edward Lowery and G. J. Martin, all of Woodland, because they played in a three-ball match, which is against the rules of an open tournament.

Three players tied for first and second net prizes, T. N. Carver of Oakley, A. R. Henderson of Lexington and C. G. Clark of Wellesley. Match play begins Monday. The 10 leading scores follow:

G. H. W.  
Paul Tewksbury, Woodland..... 79 3 78  
D. B. Waters, Woodland..... 84 6 78  
H. W. Dean, Oakley..... 86 5 81  
R. S. Tuttle, Oakley..... 87 6 83  
J. G. Thorpe, Oakley..... 87 3 84  
E. F. Smith, St. Louis..... 87 0 87  
W. Hughes, invited..... 87 0 87  
F. G. Thayer, Wellesley..... 88 6 88  
M. P. Graham, Alhambra..... 89 6 84

RUTGERS DEFEATS  
URSINUS ELEVEN

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The veteran Rutgers eleven easily defeated the Ursinus football team from Collegeville, Pa., and scored 10 touchdowns. The score was 66 to 0.

RUTGERS URSINUS  
Robeson, le..... re, Hewitt  
Feltner, le..... re, Feustmacher  
Neuschaefer, le..... re, Letz  
Dunham, c..... c, Walton  
Rollins, re..... re, Moore  
Frankie, re..... re, Roth  
Beckley, re..... re, Moser  
Baker, qb..... qb, McCarrher  
Kelly, lb..... lb, Hefren  
Gardner, qb..... qb, Gansch  
Summerhill, lb..... lb, Eisenberg

Score—Rutgers 66, Ursinus 0. Touchdowns—Gardner 5, Kelly 3, Summerhill 2. Goals from touch-downs—Baker 5, Gardner. Substitutes—Rodman for Dunham, Balch for Rollins, French for Baker, Strecher for Letz, Paine for Hefren, Fritz for Eisenberg. Referee—C. A. Reed, Springfield, Linesman—Perry. Time of periods—12, 10, 12 and 10 minutes.

Women's and Misses'  
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JOHN W. WEEKS ON  
RECONSTRUCTIONMassachusetts Senator Proposes  
Appointment of Committee to  
Investigate Post-War Prob-  
lems Facing the United StatesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John W. Weeks, Senator from Massachusetts, introduced in the United States Senate on Friday a concurrent resolution authorizing the creation of a joint congressional committee on reconstruction, whose duty it shall be to conduct a searching investigation of the problems growing out of the war which will face the country when the period of demobilization begins. The scope of the proposed investigation is practically unlimited, as it authorizes the committee to examine almost all phases of national activity and to make recommendations for the adjustments that reconstruction will make necessary and inevitable. Mr. Weeks spoke in part:

"When the United States declared war against the Imperial German Government in April, 1917, although the more observing had for many months believed this step inevitable, practically no preparation had been made and as a result it was necessary to prepare for war at a time when war actually prevailed. This failure has had many decided disadvantages. It not only delayed our active participation in the war, but it has and will cost us tens of thousands of additional lives and hundreds of millions, indeed, billions of dollars.

"While the end of this great conflict may not be in sight, we hope it is, and we know now what the end will be. When it does come, it will not give us any time for preparation; indeed, in one day the whole world-scene will change. Unless we take advantage of the present to provide for the future we shall be caught in exactly the same condition as regards peace as we were when we declared war—unprepared. Every nation now engaged in war has been and is now getting ready for peace conditions.

"Since early in 1916, in addition to these international conferences, the various belligerent nations have been investigating and studying every conceivable question relating to after-war conditions, their relation to the social and industrial life of the country, and have at least tentatively adopted plans for carrying out the policies required by the new era we must face.

"The resolution I have introduced provides the authorization and means to make the necessary investigations. It may not completely cover all the questions to be considered, and it may be necessary later on to introduce additional resolutions covering particular subjects; but as I conceive it to be the business of Congress to give its active attention to this subject, and to do so at once, I hope there will be no delay in the consideration or adoption of this resolution.

"Very briefly, my plan is to have a joint committee of senators and representatives, six from each body, consisting of an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, to be elected by the respective caucuses of the two parties in each House, and that this committee shall undertake the investigation of the subjects enumerated in the resolution and possibly others which may be brought to its attention later on. It is not intended, of course, nor would it be possible, for the committee to personally make all of the investigations required. It is my intention that the Committee on Reconstruction shall have power to appoint subcommittees to consider such questions as may be assigned to them, that the members of these subcommittees shall be citizens especially trained in the particular matters to be examined, and that they shall serve in the capacity of investigators and advisers. In addition, it is my purpose that the joint committee shall have power to employ experts to collect evidence and otherwise assist the main committee and its various subcommittees.

"When the day comes—it will be a day, not a week, or a month, or a year—and peace is declared, Great Britain will be ready to act promptly in inaugurating policies to provide for the readjustment of its domestic and national affairs. The United States

is remaining absolutely idle as far as these important subjects are concerned, and unless we act and act promptly we shall lose a great part of the commercial and trade advantages we have obtained during the war, especially in its early days, and we will have much confusion, which it will take a long time to overcome. I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate some of the more important matters which should be considered. Let us take, for example, our shipping interests. At the end of the war we are likely to have a merchant fleet larger than that of any country in the world—a different relative position than the one we held at the beginning of the war. This fleet will be very largely owned by the government. We have constructed some of the greatest shipbuilding plants in the world, and without going into figures it is probably safe to say that those plants will have a capacity under after-war conditions sufficient to build and repair the merchant fleets of the entire civilized world. What are we going to do with these shipyards? Are we going to sell the yards, lease them, or is the government to continue operating them?

"This question of shipping is intimately associated with the important subject of our foreign trade. Our trade with neutral countries has been greatly increased during the war period and it is in condition to be developed to a much greater extent. The question of our foreign trade is of vital importance.

"What are we going to do with all the manufacturing plants and other establishments created for war purposes, the machinery of which may or may not be available for after-war production? What are we going to do with the millions of war workers now so busily employed and who will find themselves out of employment at once when peace has been declared? The government must take some action to protect these war workers.

"In this connection one of the available activities to be given consideration is resuming the construction of necessary public works which have been delayed or discontinued on account of the war. Many people believe that the building trades will be especially active because of the almost complete cessation of this industry in private directions since we have been engaged in war. There is a grave doubt, however, that this activity will result. Ordinarily when times are bad and uncertain financial conditions prevail, the building trades are never active. Moreover, we are doing a considerable amount of building as a government. What is to be done with these buildings? What is to be done with the houses the government has provided for its war workers? Are we going to continue to own and lease these houses or are we to sell them?

"If any plan has been adopted for the demobilization of our army and navy after the war, it has not been brought to my attention. What is to be done with these men and how are we going to aid them to resume their former or other civil employments? With the single exception of a statement recently made by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department relative to the occupancy of public lands by soldiers and sailors, I have not heard of even any tentative schemes proposed to provide for this exigency. The suggestion of Secretary Lane should be given the fullest consideration. I think it can be made even more attractive than the plan outlined by him in the case of government lands, for they will need drainage, and other important and expensive improvements will be necessary before they can be made available.

"Providing employment for these five millions of men and transferring the millions of war workers into similar employments will mean vastly increased production. It is useless to provide for this production unless we at the same time make provision for its disposition, and in this connection the importance and necessity of securing foreign markets for our great surplus production is again demonstrated. If that is not done, our surplus products will be so much greater than our demands that prices will be adversely affected and it will not be profitable to produce.

"Let us turn to the general labor situation. I am not now referring to the labor situation as it affects war workers or returned soldiers and sailors. Many new situations have developed since the beginning of the war. Millions of women are now doing work heretofore performed by men



United States Senator John W. Weeks

and with which they were not connected until the war required it. Are they to return to their former employments or unemployment, or are they to continue their present pursuits in competition with the millions returning from military service?

"Intimately connected with the question of labor is the end relating to social welfare. Many European countries and other nations have taken steps nationally relating to many social welfare questions, for example, life insurance, and other similar matters. Those questions are being agitated in the United States in some localities and a pensioning system has been adopted applying to a limited number of civil employments. It is being done in a desultory and probably unsatisfactory and unjust way.

"This question brings us to the question of trusts and combinations. Heretofore the German Government has been an active participant in the organization of combinations and trusts. In many cases it has not only encouraged them, but has taken a financial and active interest in their operations. If we may judge by the reports of the various British commissions and the conclusions they have reached, Great Britain intends to out-German Germany in this respect. We know that it has been necessary for our own government to do many things on a large scale which have been required by the war, and the result of this policy should be carefully considered and the determination reached as to whether or not it is desirable that such a policy shall be followed in the future.

"We have by legislation permitted American industries to combine in foreign trade operations. Shall we or shall we not permit such combinations in relation to our home markets? We may also find it desirable to consider the whole question of raw materials and their regulations.

"Moreover, the committee on reconstruction should look into and review with great care the war expenditures made since its beginning and should make recommendations for changes and economies in the existing system and methods followed.

"We have taken over and are operating the transportation lines of the United States and have also taken over the telephone and telegraph wires. The law provides that they shall be turned back to their owners soon after the termination of the war.

There will be a radical difference of opinion as to the disposition to be made of these facilities and as to the relationship the government shall have in the future in their ownership, management and operation.

"I am not sure that this committee should take under consideration immigration problems, but that is a question in which the people of this country are greatly interested. Are we to permit immigration from enemy countries under the same conditions which have obtained in the past and on the same terms applying to immigration of neutral or allied nations? If my conclusion is correct as to the surplusage of labor in this country after the war, we may very well place unusual restrictions on those who have been largely responsible for bringing about this world catastrophe, and either the joint committee I have suggested or some other body should give careful consideration to this important phase of the international problems presenting themselves when we have peace.

"As I said in the beginning, I do not pretend that this is in any sense a comprehensive statement of the duties or possibilities of the committee on reconstruction. I may take an opportunity at a later date to add materially to the cursory suggestions I have just made, but it cannot be necessary to urge the desirability of prompt and efficient action in the consideration of these questions, and I hope that that will be the unanimous opinion of this Congress.

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)—That there is hereby created a committee, to be known as the Joint Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, composed of six senators and six representatives in Congress. The members of said committee shall be selected as follows: Three sena-

tors by the Democratic senatorial caucus, three senators by the Republican senatorial conference, three representatives in Congress by the Democratic House caucus and three representatives in Congress by the Republican House conference; provided, that only senators and representatives in Congress who have been elected to serve in the Sixty-Sixth Congress shall be eligible for membership on said committee. Such membership shall terminate with the service in Congress of the member, and vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original selections were made, respectively.

"That said committee shall make an investigation of the following subjects, and report to Congress from time to time, with such recommendations as to additional legislation or otherwise, as it may deem advisable—

"1. Problems affecting labor, including: (a) Unemployment which may follow war. (b) Utilization of discharged soldiers and sailors in civil employments. (c) Conciliation and arbitration of labor disputes. (d) The relation of men and women in similar employments. (e) Substitution of female employees for male, and vice versa. (f) Feasibility of organizing permanent employment agencies. (g) Requirements for labor after the war, both in agricultural and industrial occupations. (h) Distribution of labor. (i) Employment of surplus labor on public works that may be constructed or completed.

"2. Problems affecting capital and credit, including:

(a) All matters relating to trusts and combinations. (b) Federal loans to private enterprises. (c) Federal supervision of capital issues.

"3. Problems affecting public utilities, including:

(a) The establishment of a railroad policy after the war, and the relation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the railroads. (b) All questions relating to communication by wire.

"4. Problems resulting from the demobilization of our industrial and military war resources, including: (a) The disposal of surplus government properties and supplies in this country and abroad. (b) The conversion of munition industries into those of peace. (c) The demobilization of the war strength of the Army and Navy, and the disposition of the men who have been in the service. (d) The demobilization of Civil War workers.

"5. Problems affecting our foreign trade, including:

(a) The development of new markets. (b) Combinations for the purpose of increasing our selling facilities. (c) Changes in our banking facilities necessary to cooperate with each trade.

"6. Problems affecting the continuance of existing industries and the establishment of new industries, including—

(a) The supply and control of raw materials. (b) The encouragement of the production in the United States of articles that have not been made in this country heretofore. (c) The encouragement of private enterprises in the development of the resources of the public domain. (d) The utilization of a tariff on imports as a means to protect and encourage home industries.

"7. Problems relating to agriculture, including: (a) Price fixing of food products. (b) Federal loans to farmers. (c) Distribution of food products. (d) Federal aid to sections of the country suffering from floods or extremes of weather. (e) The allotment of lands to returned soldiers and sailors, and their establishment in new homes on the public domain.

"8. Problems affecting the adequate production and effective distribution of coal, gasoline and other fuels. (a) Problems relating to shipping, including shipyards, and especially in regard to the sale, continuance of ownership, or leasing of both yards and ships. (b) Housing conditions and the disposition of houses constructed by the government during the war. (c) War legislation now on the statute books, with reference to its repeal, extension or amendment. (d) In general all matters necessarily arising during the change from the activities of war to the pursuits of peace, including those that may be referred to it by the Senate or House of Representatives.

"That the committee is authorized to employ such clerical assistance as it may deem necessary, including the services of experts, and may, by subcommittee or otherwise, send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and employ stenographers, at a cost not to exceed \$1 per printed page, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject before it; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate and House of Representatives, and that expenses contracted hereunder shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the House upon the presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee, until otherwise provided by law."

COMMERCE BODY  
AIDED BY PACKERSUnited States Senate Committee  
Learns of Contributions Total-  
ing Thousands by "Big Four"  
Since Organization in 1912

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Elliott H. Goodwin, general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has given to the Senate Agriculture Committee a statement showing that the big packers had contributed to the chamber's support since its organization, in 1912. The committee is considering the Federal Trade Commission's report on the packing industry, and in that connection is giving attention to the recent attack upon the commission by the Chamber of Commerce. The individual subscriptions of the four leading packing concerns were shown to aggregate the following:

Morris & Co., \$3100; Armour & Co., \$12,000; Swift & Co., \$3200; Cudahy Packing Company, \$1500. Wilson & Co. made no contributions other than the \$25 annual membership fee.

Mr. Goodwin told the committee the amount contributed by the packers was only a small portion of the total contributions. The number of subscriptions to the capital fund was \$1043; total subscriptions were \$495,719, and from 1912 to 1917, inclusive, dues paid amounted to \$615,773.

William B. Colver, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, in continuing his testimony, before the committee, read a letter addressed in June, 1915, by Louis F. Swift, to L. A. Cornton, then treasurer of Swift & Co., stating he had been impressed with the program of the Chamber of Commerce, and if the chamber made any requests for financial aid he would like to know about it. "They maintain a bureau in Washington, and evidently get a good hearing on all legislation," said the letter.

Advertisements in newspapers by the packers were characterized by Mr. Colver as "building up good will," but did not have the effect of influencing editorials, he believed.



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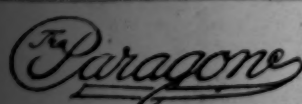
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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Posing in Photography

Posing is one of those branches of photographic work in which natural intuition is a necessity, although it can be developed very largely by practice and study. It is filled with difficulties and pitfalls; but, on the other hand, if these are met successfully, the result will give much greater satisfaction than can be got from success more easily attained.

The beginner generally starts with a head-and-shoulders portrait, according to a writer in Photography, and this, although not without difficulties of its own, is free of some of the greater ones which are encountered when we deal with a full-length portrait. Here, as far as pose is concerned, the great factor is the carriage of the head. This in many sitters is almost as characteristic and expressive as the face itself, and we have to endeavor to secure that characteristic. To do so, we must first learn what it is, so that we can see when we have it; for although in a snapshot portrait made when the subject is not conscious of the presence of the camera, we shall be likely enough to get it without any trouble, the case is quite different when the sitter knows he is facing the camera.

The way in which the body of the sitter is supported affects it very greatly; and as in most head-and-shoulders portraits the rest of the picture gives little or no clue as to whether the subject is standing or sitting, we must take care that the method of support is that which best brings out the characteristic poise of the head. This point is of the greatest importance.

In the case of men, it will be generally found that this is secured more easily when they are standing. When seated, there is a tendency for the head to sink between the shoulders. But a standing pose, when the exposure runs into many seconds, is very apt to cause movement; and so, to prevent swaying, a support of some kind, such as the edge of a table will provide, may be given to the back. Very little study will be needed to show that, although the hands may be right out of the picture, their position is of importance, since it influences the shape of the shoulders. When the hands are brought forward and clasped, the pose of the head and shoulders will tend to be easy and restful; held behind the back it will be forceful and alert. Which to select will have to depend on the character of the sitter.

Though the square, straightforward view is not often pleasing—although sometimes it is quite the best—too much striving after effect must be avoided. If the shoulders are turned one way and the head the other, it must not be overdone, or a constrained effect will be obtained. It is an old and sound rule to let the eyes follow the head—that is to say, if the head is turned toward the right, the eyes should look a little more to the right, and vice versa. If the eyes are turned in the opposite direction to the head, the expression will be furtive and sly.

The lines of the figure may be emphasized or suppressed, according to circumstances. In the case of ladies with a natural grace, they may be accentuated by securing a contrast between the figure and the background. With men in ordinary, everyday costume, it is better to subdue them—by the use of a dark background for dark clothes, for example. But in other garments, such as military uniform, gold or riding outfit, and so on, there may not be the same need for suppression.

In three-quarter length and full-length portraits, the difficulties, as we have indicated, are greater. The lines of the arms and the position of the hands become of supreme importance. The hands, with dark clothes, are apt to come out as strong spots of high light, and the disposition of these spots in the picture space must be sought out carefully. If the lighting can be controlled so that the hands are much less illuminated than the face, so much the better. By bringing them together, we reduce the two light spots to one. By giving the hands something to do, we shall also simplify our task, as it is much easier then to get a natural pose. Nothing reveals the skill, or lack of it, of the portrait worker so quickly as the way in which he deals with the hands. Attention to this is imperative.

Very often one sees a well-posed and well-arranged figure spoiled by strong contrasts in minor parts. The bars of a chair, for instance, may be quite dark and spots of a light background show through them. The chair or other accessories must be kept accessory, and this can be done only by constant watchfulness in the arranging of the sitter and background.

The lines of the figure must be graceful or vigorous. With men, as a rule, the latter alternative must be chosen; but with the other sex, both the figure itself and its draperies often have a spontaneous grace which requires little or no arrangement, merely recognition. In a standing pose, the weight should not be distributed equally on both legs, if we aim at grace and ease, but thrown on one, the other leg being bent. The pose should not be one representing a phase of movement, even if an animated result is our aim. If it is the result of a movement, the movement should be completed. For example, we might have such a pose as a seated figure, or a standing figure; but a figure caught in the act of getting up to greet a friend, however vivacious and natural it seemed at first sight, would not be a lasting success. On the other hand, the moment after a movement is often the moment to expose: it is most likely to catch the figure in a lifelike attitude, and the draperies in lines they take naturally. Failing about the draping to

get some special effect is very apt to make the result look too formally arranged.

After all, the best posing is done, not by arranging at all, but by leaving the subject free to move about spontaneously, keeping a sharp lookout, and then, when the right moment seems to have come, asking that the pose may be kept for a moment. The best poses are seen, not arranged; and what we have to do is to learn to see them.

## My Cups

At morning time my breakfast cup  
Is blue as blue can be;  
And I can see the deep blue sky,  
Where milky clouds go floating by.  
A-beckoning to me;  
I think it's very nice, don't you.  
For things to match my cup of blue?

At dinner time my cup of milk  
Has gold around the rim;  
And through the window streams the sun.  
And fills my dinner cup, for fun.  
With sunshine to the brim;  
I think it's very nice to hold  
The sunshine in my cup of gold.

My supper cup has rosebuds sweet  
A-twining in and out;  
And see, the sky is rosy bright.  
For when the babies say "Good night,"  
Soft pink is all about.  
Oh, it is very nice I think.  
To have a supper cup of pink.

—Elizabeth Knobel.

## Leaves

To begin with, Sally Doll knows very little about leaves. But the dictionary knows everything. And nature herself knows more than that. I will tell first what Sally Doll knows about them.

She remembers in school, drawing a maple leaf, that is, a sort of maple leaf. And she remembers sitting in parks and pleasant places and watching the spangle of leaves in the sun, the whitening of them in the wind, the dusky patterning of them against a luminous twilight sky, the massing of them in clustered distances. Yes, she remembers more than she thought she did about leaves. And oh yes, she remembers listening to the gentle swish of leaves and their soft trickling in the rain. But she does not remember saying with happy recognition, "Ah, that is a horse-chestnut leaf, this an oak." They were always just leaves. But the dictionary (a smallish sort of dictionary, too) changed all that. And in thiswise:

The more Sally Doll grew up, the more limitless seemed the English language to unfold before her. The more the English language unfolded, the more wonderful the dictionary grew. And the more wonderful grew the dictionary, the more limitless the English language became.

And on a day when leaves were farther from Sally Doll's thoughts than other matters, it happened so—  
There was a word to be found, as there often was. There was no hurry and the dictionary's pages were turned, not idly, but with care, when a demure little drawing in a lower corner detained Sally Doll in her leisurely quest of the word. Like this—  
"Hastate Leaf" printed informally underneath. "Hastate," tated, adjective. (Botany) shaped like the head of a halberd. (Latin, hastatus, from hasta, spear.)  
"So that's a hastate leaf," thought Sally Doll vaguely. And, in a turn of a page, she had found her word and forgotten all about it.

But the dictionary, like the true old friend it is, never lets go.

On another occasion another sketch daintily obtruded, so—

"Carinate, kar' nate, nated, adjective. (Botany) shaped like the keel of a ship. Latin, carinatus, from carina, keel."  
"I don't remember ever seeing a leaf like that," mused Sally Doll, and was off again after her word.  
It was the premorse leaf that really got at Sally Doll.

"Premorse, pre mors' adjective. (Botany) terminating abruptly as if bitten off—said of roots and leaves. Latin, premorsus, past participle of premordere, from pra and mordere, to bite."

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "that's a nasturtium leaf," glad to be able to pigeonhole one of them at last.  
And then she stopped reflectively: "I wonder how many of these leaves there are. I will set about collecting them from A to Zed."

Sally Doll's Collection of Leaves is

more unique than it is rare, for one does not have to go to Sally Doll to experience the collector's rapture of coming upon them unexpectedly spraying amid a forest of words.

There are ever and ever so many varieties in Sally Doll's dictionary alone (a smallish sort of dictionary, too).

There is the plumose leaf



which seems to describe itself, until you read what the dictionary says about it.

And just on the opposite page, the plicate leaf



"platted; folded like a fan." There is the serrate leaf



"notched like the edge of a saw."



Palmate Lobate

Palmate and lobate are some interesting specimens, and Sally Doll thinks, when you keep them in a dictionary, you have a fairly permanent collection. She has also observed that there is considerable Latin clinging at their roots. And she has learned to draw a maple leaf rather well.

Sally Doll is now beginning to listen more attentively than ever to what nature herself says about leaves.

## General Armstrong's School

"He's not a hermit at all," vehemently returned Ralph Briggs. "He's a perfectly splendid old man, and not at all queer, as you seem to think, just because he lives by himself. He only stays there a part of the summer, because he likes the woods and the stillness, and being alone. And he can tell the most interesting things that we all ought to know, things that are instructive."

George Tibbetts laughed, in a way that made Ralph question seriously. "Don't you want to know instructive things, George?"

"Course I do, if they don't try to put it over on me in telling you the stories. Now, if I'm told that I'm going to hear a story about—oh, about Roosevelt, or Buffalo Bill, or Washington, or anyone, I am all ears. But I don't like it, when you think that you are going to play a real game and it turns out to be a contest about rivers of the world, or books' titles beginning with Z, or something that makes you think you're in school, being drilled. But, anyway, I'll go 'long with you and see your uncle."

"He's not my uncle," retorted Ralph. "Oh, that's just slang," and George laughed merrily this time, as he explained to Ralph that city boys and country boys used different expressions.

Half an hour later, the two boys

were seated outside the cabin, high up in the foothills surrounding the town where Ralph lived, and Mr. Stillman began to tell them about Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, concerning whom neither of the boys knew anything.

"I was just about the size of you fellows, when I was taken by my grandmother into Boston, to hear the famous Hampton Singers. It was the first singing I had ever heard by Negro voices, and it was mighty fine singing. I can tell you. The next time you boys come up, if you will bring a mouth organ with you, I'll play you a few of the tunes they sang. Their music made a great impression on me at the time, so much so that I got some of the songs; and, while I may not be able to recall the words now, I can play you the air of some of the favorites: 'Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen,' 'Swing Low, Sweet Chariot,' 'Wide Ribber,' and 'Way Ober in Jordan View de Land.' These singers were on a tour through the North, to raise money to build a school building, and, during the year's tour, they 'sang up' Virginia Hall, for they cleared over \$10,000; and now I'll tell you something about the man who made Hampton Institute possible."

There was no need to tell the boys to listen; they were all attention, as Mr. Stillman continued: "His father and mother, who were New England people, went to the Hawaiian Islands as missionaries; and, when Samuel was a very little boy, his father became Minister of Public Instruction in Honolulu. Samuel, while very puritanically brought up in many ways, had great freedom in out-of-door life. He would go on missionary journeys with his father, sometimes through the inland wilds of the islands on oxcarts, other times visiting out-of-the-way isles by whaleboats, so there was a good bit of adventure in his life. As a child, he was very fond of exploring and the islands offered great opportunities. He was an excellent swimmer, was very skillful with a boat, and had a native ingenuity for adapting himself to any kind of emergency which stood him well in later years."

"What were the Islanders like? Was he afraid of them?" asked George, remembering pictures he had seen of some of the dwellers on the island of Manu.

"No, he wasn't afraid of them. There were a good many different tribes and nationalities there; but, you see, Samuel was brought up with them and the natives, among whom his father worked, had become converted to Christianity. There was nothing about them to be afraid of, anyway. In 1860, Samuel left the islands, came to the United States, and entered Williams College. After the Civil War, in which he fought, he saw plainly that something would have to be done to educate the Negroes; for, at the close of the war, there were about 5,000,000 ignorant Africans, thrown on their own resources and the care of the nation. The American Missionary Society undertook to establish a Negro College, and on the first of April, 1868, the school was opened with one teacher, one matron, and—guess how many students."

Ralph said, "Twenty-five," and George said, to be beaten, exclaimed, "Oh, a hundred."

"Fifteen hundred," replied Mr. Stillman, and the boys wondered how one teacher could manage 1500 students.

"But that was only at first," continued Mr. Stillman, "for almost at once the school began to receive aid from the outside, and General Armstrong was not the kind of a man to consider even the possibility of defeat. The original staff of teachers mostly came from the ranks of the society which had founded the school, and they served for the sum of \$15 a month. His method of asking for help was characteristic of his determination to win in whatever was right, and also of his desire to put the facts before people. When he wrote to one prospective teacher, he began with a sentence which has since become famous, 'Five millions of ex-slaves appeal to you. Will you come?' And she came, that teacher did, and served many years."

"What kind of a school was it, Mr. Stillman?" George was the questioner this time.

"There was no school like it, you see. There was no school at all for Negroes, and it was just because there was none that General Armstrong saw what had to be done. His plan, in founding the school, was to train selected youths who would be able to go out and teach and lead their own people. In the first circular which General Armstrong sent out, it was stated that the institution was to be one where 'in the home, or the farm, or the schoolroom, students were to have the opportunity to learn the three great lessons of life—how to love, how to labor, and how to teach others.' It has been done, for today Hampton Institute is a great organization, as you know. Now, that's all for today, boys. Next time I'll tell you about John Muir. And don't forget to bring the mouth organ, when you come."

As the boys were going down the hill to the little village below, George said, "Guess we will go again. I tell you, Ralph, your uncle is all right," and this time Ralph smiled understandingly, when Mr. Stillman was referred to as his uncle.

## Britain's Submarines

At the beginning of the war, Great Britain was using submarines which weighed between 300 and 500 tons; now she has underwater ships of 4000 tons, sheathed in armor and carrying 6-inch guns.

## When Saturday Came

Is there a child in the whole world who does not love going to look where the birds have built their nests? We three Scottish children, in springtime, found it the best fun imaginable. During the week, of course, we were busy with our lessons, but Saturday was a whole holiday, and the three of us would start off, soon after breakfast, to look for bird nests, but not, of course, to touch them or to go near enough to disturb the birds. We loved the birds far too well for that. When Saturday morning came, the first thing to do was to visit cook and see what she would give us to take for lunch. Sometimes, when we were really nicely behaved, and came into the kitchen by the door, instead of climbing in through the window, she would give us hard-boiled eggs as a treat; and no egg ever tasted so good as the one you drew out of your pocket and chipped on a stone to get the shell off, which you ate in your fingers, sitting out in the wind and sunshine.

Once everything was ready, off we would go in high glee—scrambling up



A yellow-hammer and its nest

the steep field, leading to the moor, and on to the wood, where we knew the birds had already been busy making their summer homes. How the larks sang! How we laughed to see the rabbits pop, in a tremendous hurry, down their holes as we approached!

Over the rough, open country we rambled, now going very slowly, always hoping to find a peewee's nest among the rough grass, if we looked closely enough, or a lark's nest cunningly concealed among the withered grasses, not to be seen until one was right upon it. In the wood, the young leaves were deliciously fresh and green, and the brown, hairy crooks of the ferns were pushing up everywhere. Suddenly, a blackbird would fly out of a thick thorn tree, and up we would rush. There, sure enough, by dint of much wriggling and squeezing, we could catch a glimpse of the blackbird's nest, with its four greenish-blue eggs, spotted and streaked with reddish-brown, nestling warmly inside. Later, we might find a thrush's nest, so solid and compact, and carefully lined inside with caked mud. We thought the blue eggs, with their rusty-brown spots, looked lovely, lying against the dark mud.

No tree stump was ever passed without being carefully inspected, and a cautious hand thrust gently into the hollow, to see if a startling had made its home there. The starlings' eggs were much harder to find than either the thrushes or "blackies." By some rocks, overgrown with trailing ivy and withered fern, perhaps we were fortunate enough to spy out a tiny wren's nest. Such a funny, domed bunch of withered leaves, with a clever little entrance at the side. Try as we might, we could never peep in and see the six minute eggs that we were sure Jenny Wren had deposited there.

One of our favorite nests was a chaffinch's. Perhaps, on an ash tree, if you looked hard enough, you would find one—so exquisitely covered out with moss and bits of green moss that it was almost impossible to distinguish it from the tree. Inside, it was cozy lined with feathers and hair, and close together would lie the dainty, little, pale greenish-blue eggs, with their purplish blotches.

Close to the hedge, by the burn that oozed out into a marsh, where golden flowers spread their green leaves, we might peep at a hedge sparrow's nest, of eggs of the bluest blue. One of our rarest finds was a yellow-hammer's nest, and we were as proud as peacocks when, one day, near a little hollow, crowned with a clump of whin, we found a nest on the ground among the tufty withered grass where one could hardly see it. We knew it was a yellow-hammer's nest, from the eggs closely covered with dark, irregular streaks of reddish-purple, that were nesting in it.

Half the fun of looking for nests, we used to think, was in keeping bird-books; and, when we got home after our day's ramble, we would put down all the different kinds and numbers of nests we had seen. Then, too, we had a great competition as to who should have the sharpest eyes and spy out the most nests in a season. If care is taken, it is quite possible to look at the nests without disturbing the birds.

## Aeroplane Spruces

It is a long journey from the Pacific coast of North America to the battlefields of Europe, and a far cry from the stolid tree, for centuries rooted

immovably in the ground, to the aeroplane darting, swooping, plunging through the clouds—the very quintessence of swiftness and grace. But such is the journey and such the evolution of the great spruce that grows in the forests from Oregon to Alaska, says the Youth's Companion. The full-grown tree is from 150 to 200 feet high and from 5 to 15 feet in diameter. Although the trees rise to a great height and are great of girth, they taper almost imperceptibly. Therein lies their fitness for the peculiar, varied and exacting demands of aeroplane construction. For the wing beams of the aeroplane, straight sticks of timber from 16 feet to 35 feet long are required, and this tree with its little taper supplies the very best wing beams in the world. It is also very tough and very light—and toughness and lightness are the chief requisites in aeroplane timber. A cubic foot of the wood weighs 25 pounds. Great lumbering operations are now under way to get out a huge supply of this important sinew of war.

Only about 20 per cent of the whole log is cut up, but the timber brings the tremendous price of \$125 a thousand board feet, although a few

## A Visit to a Glacier

As the train winds its way through the valley of the Fraser River, you will want to settle your camp stool at the very end of the observation car where you can gaze down, down on the foaming waters and high above to the towering peaks. You will never find anything finer than the scenery of that wild canyon. Can you imagine Simon Fraser shooting the rapids of the roaring torrent in his birch-bark canoe, as he made his trip from the very source to the sea, more than a hundred years ago? What adventures! He well deserved to have his name perpetuated.

You will find it hard to tear yourself away from your lookout, even after the stars begin to shine on the dancing waters. But wake early and you will find that the great engines have been steadily climbing up, up, through the canyon, tunneling through the very mountains themselves. Suddenly you get your first glimpse of the famous Selkirk, as majestic as the Rockies and much less somber. Before noon you will be at the little station of Glacier, but you still have time to hear yourself and your traveling companions practice its strange name, "Illecillewaet" (il-ly-silly-wat): "Rushing-Water" is its meaning. You have time, too, to try to picture what is in store for you. Perhaps you have, tucked away in your thought, the definition that you once learned from your geography book: "A glacier is a river of ice." It seemed to mean so little; a most mysterious phenomenon. And now here you are, actually drawing nearer and nearer to a "moving ice sheet"! The train has to circle in great loops to climb out of the Illecillewaet Valley and, at the very bend of the greatest curve of all, you suddenly see two long sections of the west-bound train drawn up (there are sometimes more than 50 cars on this loop, so you can realize its sweep) and there you are at the very foot of one of the greatest glaciers in America!

Straight before you, beyond the dusky woods, stretches the shining snow field, and behind towers lofty Sir Donald, a noble sentinel, full 10,000 feet. Close by rise the majestic peaks of Mt. Selwyn, Mt. Dawson, and Mt. Wheeler. Below lies a valley so exquisite that you long to explore it and gather its treasures of anemones, mountain lilies, painter's brush, gentians, columbine, asters, and red and white heather.

You are hustled into a comfortable hotel close at hand which, not so many years ago, was a little Swiss chalet and contained only a dining room and "six snug bedrooms." Today a whole series of cottages, under one roof, stretch back into the woods. In the spacious dining room, travelers from the Atlantic and Pacific meet each day. But you will not linger long to compare notes with the west-bound travelers, for there close at hand is the very glacier.

The path to the snow field leads, first, through magnificent evergreens, huge cedar, spruce, hemlock and fir trees; and then crosses and recrosses the roaring glacial torrents, grayish-blue with glacial sands. Here and there are great boulders, the evidence of moraines of former glaciers. Climbing higher, you find yourself above the forest and here lies a belt of barren rock, rolled, shoved, dragged, ground down by the glacier in other years. At present the mighty avalanche is receding, like a mighty monster in retreat. Of course, the river is slowly but continually moving down, down into the valley, but so rapidly does the melting proceed that now no headway is gained.

Stop and plunge your hand into the blue water of the mad little stream and let the glacial sands slip through your fingers. The bits of rock, ground to powder by the ceaseless activity of the ice and water, are as soft as velvet and almost as white as the glistening ice itself.

Steps are chopped in the ice field and they lead you to a cave, worn by the melting river. A delightful Swiss from Berne, who lives yonder in the chalet on the mountain side, guides your steps and takes you to this "blue grotto." The blue-green lights in the clefts make the spot seem a great aquamarine, set in the silver of the surrounding snow. You can scarcely believe that the splinter of crystal ice that the friendly Swiss chips off for you came from that blue wall. Nor yet can you realize that where today you can stand upright beneath the ice-arch, tomorrow the very walls of the cave may have disappeared, so steadily do the sun and wind play their strength.

"Dark green forest, rushing streams, purple peaks, silvery ice, a cloudless sky, and a most transparent atmosphere, all combine to form a perfect Alpine paradise," wrote Mr. William Spotswood Green, in a description of this district. How the glories of this Selkirk region thrilled him even after his adventures in Switzerland and in the mountains of New Zealand!

And you, too, as you speed on the next day over the Rogers Pass, in and out of the mammoth snowsheds, so necessary even in the summer, when mud slides are not infrequent, and on through the Kicking Horse Pass, will have many a thrill. But you will always remember with joy that you have set foot on the glacier of "Rushing-Water."

## A Billion Silver Dollars

One billion silver dollars, laid in a row, says Gas Logic, each coin just touching the one before it and the one following, would form a line that would reach practically around the entire world.

## Where Can She Be?

O mother dear, I'm going to hide Behind the big arm chair. And you must come and hunt for me. And look just everywhere!

You'll never, never find me. For I'm hidden in a shawl. All wrapped up on the floor, you know. You can't find me at all!

—Olive E. Miller.

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## ACCUMULATION OF GOLD BY HOLLAND

Annual Report of the Bank of the Netherlands Shows That Sweden Now Is Accepting Gold From Holland at Par

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual report of the Bank of the Netherlands (which has increased its gold holdings during the war from \$60,000,000 to about \$270,000,000) discloses that Sweden now accepts gold from Holland at par. Heretofore, Sweden, with other Scandinavian countries, has been taking gold at a discount, owing to a surplus of the metal as a result of big credit balances in international trade. The bank, in its report for the year ended March 31, last, explains it did not desire the great increase in gold stock, but "neither did we think it right to object to accepting gold from abroad when it served as payment of debts due to the Netherlands." The report continues: "In the meantime we have, during the past year, found many occasions to part with considerable quantities of gold to foreign countries, with a view to maintaining, as the gulder vis-à-vis of foreign countries. We have sent considerable sums, particularly to Switzerland, further to Spain, Denmark, Norway and, finally, to Sweden. It cost us much trouble, owing to interrupted communication, to meet Spain on this point, but an agreement was finally arrived at.

"Scandinavian kingdoms were for some time disinclined to accept gold, or, as far as they decided to accept it, they wished to charge a discount (discount of 3 per cent to 5 per cent). We refused to enter into the question of granting a discount, as we were convinced it would be a very pernicious measure for the international gold policy if banks of issue were to attribute a lower value to gold; and Scandinavian banks to issue finally, as far as we are concerned, surrendered the point altogether. After continued negotiations, both Denmark and Norway came to an arrangement with us to accept gold, in amounts agreed to on each occasion, and as such practically unlimited, provided it was for settlement of balance of payment between those kingdoms and the Netherlands, and not for international circulation.

"With Sweden we experienced greater difficulty, but Sweden in the end accepted gold at a theoretical parity of 235 crowns per kilogram fine.

"It is only during the last few weeks that Sweden has, however, with us come to a better understanding of the mutual position and declared herself prepared to accept gold at the full price, without making any additional condition.

"Although the significance of a shipment of gold for this country had in the meantime greatly diminished, and for the moment could even be considered to have ceased owing to the great drop in exchange on Sweden—on several occasions even below exchange parity, against which we could issue checks on Sweden—we have, nevertheless stated we were prepared continually to deliver gold to Sweden, if upon agreement to her, Sweden thereupon finally declared she could make use of the gold. We have, therefore, during the last few days, again shipped gold to Sweden, seeing that a deposit of funds in Sweden might in the future also be of importance for the Netherlands, in view of a possible fresh rise of exchange in the arbitrage market. It was with satisfaction we accepted this important change in Sweden's standpoint as, according to our conviction, neutral countries must in these times assist each other as much as possible, and not use their strength in imposing severe conditions upon each other. The gold question with Sweden has thus at last been brought to a happy conclusion, although, of course, an agreement has been reached only with regard to the shipment of amounts previously restricted."

## NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Changes in figures of actual condition of the associated banks of New York City as given in their weekly statement published Saturday follow: Surplus \$46,825,730, decreased \$1,709,440, aggregate reserve \$545,238,090; loans, discounts, etc., \$4,574,838,000; deposits \$11,184,000; cash in vaults of member banks \$99,886,000, increased \$36,000; reserve of member banks in reserve bank \$524,399,000, decreased \$15,934,000; reserve in vaults of state banks and trust companies \$10,960,000, decreased \$189,000; reserve in state banks and trust companies, depositors \$7,879,000, increased \$275,000; demand deposits \$2,745,662,000, increased \$22,000,000; time deposits \$151,671,000, decreased \$1,893,000; circulation \$35,570,000, increased \$134,000.

## CANADA BIG GOLD REFINER

OTTAWA, Ont.—Since the outbreak of the war, gold and bullion to the value of \$1,300,000,000 have been received at Ottawa by the Dominion Department of Finance, acting as trustee for the British Government and the Bank of England. The heavy demand on the gold refinery at the government mint necessitated the construction of a second plant with a monthly output of 1,000,000 ounces of fine gold. The mint has now the largest capacity of any gold refinery in the world.

## WHEAT FOR THE ALLIES

WINNIPEG, Man.—Western Canada will export 60,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Entente countries from this year's crop, according to Secretary Magill of Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Saturday's Market)				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	89	89	89	89
Am Can	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car & Pfd	88	88	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am H & L Pfd	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Am Loco	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am Smelters	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Sugar	108	108	108	108
Atchafalpa	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Bald Loco	92 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Balt & Ohio	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Beth Steel B	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
B R T	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Can Pac	164	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Can Leather	71	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	58
C M & St P	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
C R I & Pac	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
China	40	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Corn Products	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Cruce Steel	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Cuba Cane	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Eric	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Gen Electric	146 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Gen Motors	119	119	117 1/2	117 1/2
Goodrich	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Gr Northern	91	91 1/2	91	91
Kennecott	55	55	54 1/2	54 1/2
Mer Mar Pfd	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Mex Pet	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Midvale	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y Central	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N Y N H & H	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
No Pacific	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Pen	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pierces	39	39 1/2	39	39 1/2
Ray Cons	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Reading	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Rep Iron & St	93	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
So Ry	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Studebaker	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Texas Co	173	174	172 1/2	172 1/2
Union Pacific	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
U S Rubber	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
U S Steel	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
U S Steel Pfd	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Utah Copper	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Western Union	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Westinghouse	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Wills-Over	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Total sales	236,100 shares.			

## LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Lib 4 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 5 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 6 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 7 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 8 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 9 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 10 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 11 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 12 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 13 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 14 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 15 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 16 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
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Lib 97 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 98 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 99 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4
Lib 100 1/2	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4	95 3/4

## NEW YORK CURB

(Saturday's Market)		
	Bid	Asked
Stocks—		
A. B. C. Metal	40c	45c
Aetna Explos	11 1/2	11 1/2
Barnett O & G	7 1/2	8 1/2
Big Ledger	74	74
Boston & Mont	42c	42c
Calumet & Jer	14 1/2	14 1/2
Canada Cop	17 1/2	17 1/2
Cash Boy	32	32
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	5	5 1/4
Cosden & Co	6	6 1/4
Curtis	32	32 1/2
Emerson	1	1 1/4
Federal Oil	2	2 1/4
First Natl Cop	12 1/2	12 1/2
Gen Electric	146 1/2	146 1/2
Goldfield Cons	19	21
Green Monster	8 1/2	8 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	75	75 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo	9	11 1/2
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	3 1/2	4 1/2
Magma Cop	30	34
Marsh	4 1/2	4 1/2
McKinn Dar	40c	42c
Merritt	20 1/2	21 1/2
Midwest Oil	25	25
Midwest Refining	112	114
Mt. B. & R	6 1/2	6 1/2
Oakumlee	2	2
Peerless	14	16
Russian 5 1/2	53	56
Russian 6 1/2	56	61
Saguayah Oil	8 1/2	8 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	15	17
Standard Motor	12 1/2	13 1/2
Stearns	16	18 1/2
Submarine Boat	16	17
Texas	14	15
United Motors	31 1/2	31 1/2
United States	7 1/2	7 1/2
Victoria	2	2
Wright Martin	7 1/2	7 1/2

## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## NINETEENTH CENTURY LANDSCAPE PAINTING

## European Americans

The time has arrived in this survey of western landscape painting from Giotto to John, that is from the earliest times to yesterday, to chronicle the entrance of America into the landscape field.

I am told that the American art renaissance began with the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876.

Much happened before that date; much has happened since. Dates are always a trouble. It is pleasant to linger in those palmy days that have no dates. So, avoiding dates for the moment, let us divide the landscape effort of America into three categories: 1. European Americans. 2. American Americans. 3. The Modern School, who are painting America as she is, who are demonstrating a racial landscape to which the name of the Practical Pastoral may be given. As the men producing these vigorous pictures are still heartily active, consideration of their work must be postponed until this survey reaches the Twentieth Century.

Category 2, Landscapes by American Americans, of which the captain, the great captain, is Winslow Homer. He will be considered next week.

Remains the category of European Americans of a past day. These are the men who studied at Düsseldorf, Munich, Antwerp and Paris; who admired Claude and Poussin, as everybody else did to the verge of idolatry; who waded in Classicism; who discreetly covered their eyes at the approach of Naturalism; who were addicted to the "noble" subject, and who had decided that Europe was the mistress of proper art, and that the time had not come to seek training or inspiration in that land in the West where Freedom (and Conformity) find a safe and lasting home.

Enter the Hudson River School, a mixed company who have been willfully and finally thus labeled. Their subjects were often American, but the treatment was always European. Of course these pictures were popular. As Browning said, the public likes, and will always like, pictures that reproduce with fidelity, and without too much cleverness, something with which it is familiar. So Bierstadt's (1830-1902) "Rocky Mountains" and Church's "Niagara" were enormously popular. One of them sold in 1873 for \$25,000. As art they are negligible. But prices are governed by other conditions than art. Sentiment, association, discreet and subtle "booming" as help to make the sale-room "record."

How else account for the amazing fact that at the Hearn sale this year "The Wood Gatherers" by George Inness (1825-1894) fetched \$30,000, and was resold to a collector for \$40,000. Inness was an able maker of pictures; he was not a genius. You look at "The Wood Gatherers" and the name Corot rises to the lips. In the Hearn sale Alexander Wyant's (1836-1892) "In the Adirondacks" sold for \$21,500, also a record price. You look at it and the names Rousseau—Diaz rise to the lips.

No disparagement to Inness and Wyant is intended. In their day America had not learnt independence in art. But the influence of Claude and Poussin was shifting to the Barbizon school. As art Europe peered ahead, and began to practice new methods, so did new America; and as Paris began to assert herself as the art center of Europe, Paris began to be the art center of the United States. Result—the French American picture, of which an excellent example is Homer Martin's (1836-1897) "Harp of the Winds: a View by the Seine." His "Sand Dunes: Lake Ontario" painted years before "Harp of the Winds," was an attempt at emancipation. Gradually, of course, the flame began to gleam behind the shade.

Painters returned from Paris to New York or elsewhere and began to be themselves. Thus, although against the name of Theodore Robinson (1852-1896) is the legend—"Pupil of Carolus Duran and Gérôme and later of Claude Monet"—his work does not show the influence of those masters. It is verging toward the independent. America is finding herself. To the name of William L. Picknell (1854-1897) we find attached the information "pupil of Inness and Gérôme." The American, Inness, you perceive, comes first.

John H. Twachtman (1853-1902) was a "pupil of the Cincinnati School of Design under the influence of Claude and Poussin" and later of the Munich Academy under Leo von Klenze. That explains nothing in the sensitive and delicate work of Twachtman. His pictures are like nobody's; they are pure Twachtman, as essentially art as Keats' poetry is essentially poetry. Twachtman might have belonged to any nation. He is a citizen of the world of art; in America of the Nineteenth Century he stands out as an artist among a cohort of painters. Whistler himself would not have been ashamed to sign some of his delicately seen, delicately rendered interpretations of nature.

Albert P. Ryder (1847-1917) stands alone even more than Twachtman. His work is as grave and solitary as that of William Blake or Matthew Maris. It is labored upon, brooded over, vexed with thought, but out of all this travail comes a Moonlight, a Pasture, a Cove, a Bridge, that hold mystery, and romance and profundity. Looking at Ryder's work one would say that he had sat at the feet of Méryon and Michelangelo. No, he was a pupil of the National Academy of Design in New York. It is a strange world.

There remain for consideration the groups of American cosmopolitans—Hargent, Mark Fisher, Hitchcock and Whistler. As Hargent and Mark Fisher are alive and delightfully active, they will be dealt with in the Twentieth Century section.

George Hitchcock (1850-1912) lived most of his painting life in Holland, in the midst of the flower culture which radiates for miles around Haar-

lem. There, one early spring, he saw the tulips in bloom. The Dutch artists had seen them for centuries. It was reserved for an American to realize the extraordinary beauty of that sight. And those who visited the French Salon of 1887 remember the effect that George Hitchcock's "Tulip Culture" produced. He, like Twachtman, was pure artist, and whether he painted flowers or trees, the moist skies of Holland or the pearly distances, the dunes that roll between the meadows and the North Sea, or the black Holstein cattle with a pedigree of a thousand years, he was, at his best, always the artist. It is a far cry from George Inness to George Hitchcock.

Late in this article comes James McNeill Whistler—the Butterfly sporting in nature; but it does not matter whether he comes at the beginning or the end. Wherever he is he takes his place among the greatest of the moderns.

Whistler as a landscape painter! Is this a misnomer? Certainly he never painted cows, or barns, plowmen wending home, or stags reposing in forests. Come to think of it, his landscapes are always seascapes. Water was his artistic passion—rivers and seas, with here a boat, there the silhouette of a bridge or a faint figure in rose-pink idling on a green shore. "Student at United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y." does not help. It makes one laugh. Neither does "Pupil of Gleyre, in Paris, 1854." Whistler happened to be the greatest master of taste of the Nineteenth Century. His real master was his extraordinary power to select the artistically essential from the artistically unessential, and his technique which enabled him to suggest, nay, to embody, an effect upon the canvas with an economy of colors that is the despair of artists. Try to copy his "Variations in Violet and Green," that lovely gleam of water with the high horizon. It eludes. The copy becomes heavy. Whistler's thin, shimmering surface has the quality of radium. "Watch it," he said of one of his pictures, "and you will see the stars come out."

We know that Frans Hals and Hogarth were the painters he most admired; we know that he adored the early Chinese and Japanese; we know that the man had a shrewd mind, a witty tongue, and that he was a master of the gentle art of making enemies. But his method of painting defies analysis. There they are; the titles are as beautiful as the pictures—"Symphony in Grey and Green"—"The Ocean"—"The Blue Wave"—"Crepuscle"—"Flesh Colour and Green." How dowsy compared with these are some of Turner's titles; say, "The Shipwreck, Fishing Boats Endeavouring to Rescue the Crew," or "Dido Building Carthage, or the Rise of the Carthaginian Empire."

Turner was often an artist. Whistler was always an artist. Indeed, for sheer, pure artistry he is probably excelled by no one in the art history of the western world. —Q. R.

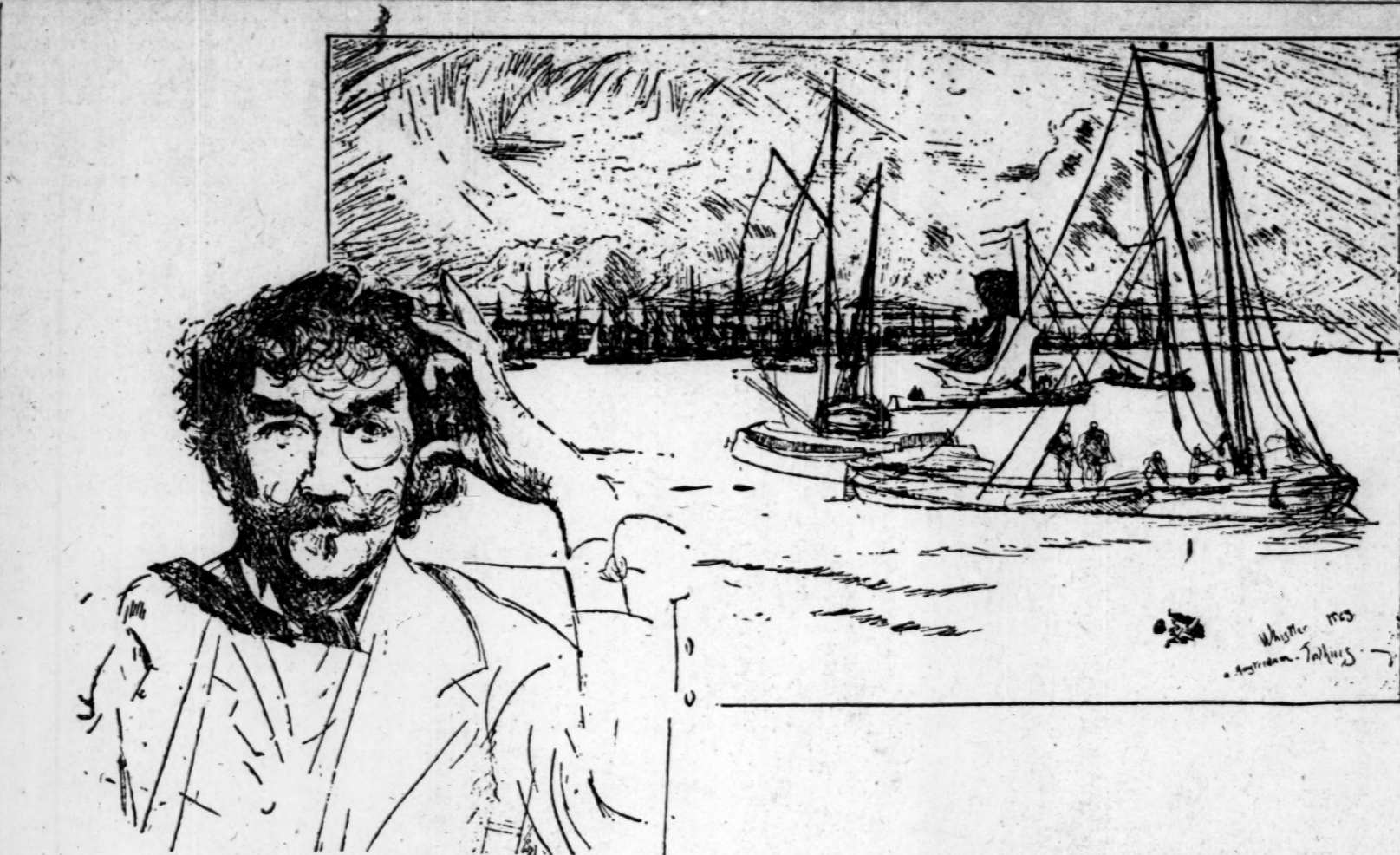
## THE VANISHING GOTHIC MONUMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The completion and climax of the Brooklyn Museum's showing of Prof. William H. Goodyear's enlarged photographs of famous French cathedrals and churches in the immediate war zone, on the western front, is reached in the current second exhibition, which opens to the public in the print galleries, on the ground floor, today. It will last until Oct. 22, inclusive, and cannot fail, with early autumn's augmentation of the lively interest which the initial exhibition attracted all through the summer, to be a notable feature of the art season.

As pointed out by The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent last July, the timely importance of these intimate pictorial studies of Gothic architecture, in its birthplace and principal home, is threefold. In the first place, there is the measured, ocular demonstration of the daring constructive refinements in these grand historic fairs, which hitherto have been unnoticed or unappreciated even by antiquarians, architects and students generally. Secondly, it bears upon the question of repairs—for the total destruction of some of these monuments, like those of St. Quentin, Soissons and Ypres, the all but fatal damage to others, Rheims in particular, and the serious but not wholly irreparable injury to Amiens and many more, will involve restoration and rebuilding on a vast scale, after the conclusion of the war. And finally, most widely appealing of all, without regard to technical refinements or mutilations to be repaired, the detailed illustration of the rich and romantic beauties of the French Gothic cathedrals afforded by the Brooklyn Museum's exclusive photographs and remarkable enlargements—there are ten 40-inch by 56-inch views of Rheims and Amiens alone—are something to be treasured in recollection.

Of the score or more of important Gothic structures (reckoning the Gothic period from about 1140 to 1500) in the devastated or threatened battle area of Northern France, practically every one shows the structural peculiarity called the "widening refinement" on which, in this exhibition, Professor Goodyear lays particular stress. This consists in a delicate outward inclination of the piers, vaulting shafts and clerestory walls of the nave, sometimes in straight lines and sometimes in delicate vertical curves or bends which have the effect of curving the cross section of the nave which have this construction has consequently an attenuated horseshoe form, which gives a soaring spaciousness to the upper part of the church, as contemplated from the interior. The imaginative beauty of this effect, as compared with that of monotonously



Whistler

parallel perpendiculars, must have been an axiom with the medieval builders generally. Not only the cathedrals of France, but a large portion of those in England, were so built. The same feature is frequent in Italy, being notably developed in St. Mark's at Venice; it also occurs in St. Sophia at Constantinople, as well as in other Byzantine churches. St. Demetrius at Salonica among the moderns.

It is a curious fact that while architects, students and practical craftsmen for many generations past have ignored these medieval refinements, other artists have been prone to make the most of them. Unconsciously, perhaps, as the result of a certain habit of exaltation in seeing and visualizing things, the painters and painter-etchers have always been fond of taking liberties with formal architectural lines. Bulging arches, swelling vaults, attenuated or deflected towers, over-bending façades and undulating horizontals are to be seen incidentally in Rembrandt and Piranesi, in Claude, Poussin, El Greco, Goya, Guardi, down to the modernists of today—Samuel Halpert and Charles Sheeler, especially, having found some novel effects of this sort, in their respective manners of expression; Halpert in painting, Sheeler in photography.

But what is unmistakable in the picture may be elusive or quite imperceptible in the reality. A refinement that should "hit you in the eye" would be grossly inconsistent. True refinement, to be effective, must not be directly conspicuous or obvious to the eye. In the buildings themselves, effects of increased dimensions or of optical vibration, resulting in quickened optical interest, or of variations of alignment and dimensions, counteracting the appearance of monotony, were produced by the architectural arrangements now under consideration. On the other hand, photographs have the peculiar faculty of arresting the effect by revealing its cause, and rendering that cause conspicuous, if especially made for the purpose—as Professor Goodyear's negatives were. Thus they became a means of demonstrating and proving the existence of hitherto unsuspected constructive facts, when taken from the proper points of view, and especially when aided by visible plumb-lines, stretched horizontal tapes, and other similar devices.

It is a familiar fact that instantaneous photographs give an unnatural perspective to figures in motion, as when a runner, because they are arrested, and isolate a single instant of the given action. And it is a kindred fact that the optical effect of a church or of any building, as seen by the human eye, which is always in motion, is quite different from that of the photograph which fixes by the eye of the camera an unchanging and permanent single point of view and outlook. For this very reason photographs are an essential and indispensable means of revealing the existence of architectural refinements, although quite incapable of reproducing their optical effects, on account of the enormous difference of dimension between even the largest picture and an actual building.

The average visitor to the Brooklyn exhibition, however, will eliminate this technical interest at the start, and yield himself at once to the meditative charm of the sculptured façades, long-drawn aisles, fretted vaults and sky-pointing spires, of an imperishable artistry that Madame de Staël called "frozen music." Underneath the æsthetic emotion will smolder an implacable resentment at the ruthless barbarism that defiles and mutilates these marvels of the ages.

Rheims today is a tragic ruin; but we may take sad comfort in contemplating the minutely detailed pictures of those deep-arched portals which, before the war, were the most renowned and beautiful examples of Gothic sculpture in Europe. The two other notable Gothic churches at Rheims, those of St. Remy and St. Jacques, which probably have shared the fate of the cathedral, though little or no mention of them appears to have been made in press dispatches,

are represented in Professor Goodyear's collection by 11 enlargements. The great church of St. Quentin, rivaling many cathedrals in dimensions and artistic importance, and which is said to be wholly destroyed, is shown in 10 views.

The cathedral of Amiens, which some writers give preference even over Rheims as "the greatest achievement of the French Gothic," has but recently gone through its baptism of bombs, but is said to be not irreparably injured. It is especially well represented in the present exhibition. One of its wonders, from a structural point of view, is the nave's towering majestic vault, which has a height from floor to ceiling of 145 feet. The façade is a full flowering of Gothic, yet in classical spellbound repose. The refinement peculiarities of Amiens cathedral consist in horizontal curvatures in the clerestory walls, parapets and roof lines, which the photographs contrive to show quite convincingly, though not in such striking aspect as the similar variations at Rheims, and especially in the famous church of St. Ouen at Rouen, whose outer walls are built on an attenuated S-shaped plan which almost approximates the Hogarth line of beauty.

Finally, in the late Gothic (Fifteenth Century) church of L'Épine, near Châlons-sur-Marne, we have the one instance in all this Northern France series where the already described widening refinement is lacking.

Inasmuch as the ordinary modern repairs incidental to keeping up these monuments, irrespective of the mutilations caused by war, have frequently resulted in the obliteration of the interesting traits which Professor Goodyear has spent a good part of his life work in analyzing, it is obvious that now is the vital time for acquiring a definite knowledge of the Gothic and medieval architectural refinements, before the work of restoring the ravages of the present war shall be undertaken.

## A LESSON FROM A JAPANESE PRINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I found my painter friend before his easel, by turns scowling fiercely at a diagrammatic scrawl on a canvas, and looking at a Japanese print.

The print showed a couple of women, one crouched over a basket, in her hands a knife and a stalk of herbage, looking up over her shoulder at one standing, who bore in both hands a basket filled with trimmed herbage. The robes of the standing and crouching figures swept together in graceful, flowing lines. Of color there was almost none; merely a spot or so of greenish blue on the herbage in the basket, a couple of tones of pale, brownish pink upon the draperies, concentrated in folds at the wrists and necks of both figures, and spotted in the hair ribbons which broke the de-lightfully solid blacks of the coiffures, and together with the same curious greenish blue, broken into a concentration of pattern upon solid black about the waist and trailing to the heels of the one crouching. There was a similar concentration of pattern in pale yellow on black about the waist of the standing figure. In the upper left corner were a couple of diminutive figures cogently employed, on a flat scroll.

The faces, markedly feminine, were of a refinedly formal type that to western, photographically educated eyes was almost unnatural. Yet they had expression—the one of interrogative comment, the other of receptive attention. Background there was none. Relief of light and shade to indicate roundness and solidity there was none. The thing was absolutely "on the flat." Yet it satisfied, and conveyed a clear idea of two people definitely employed and possessed of a certain sentiment in respect of their employment. In addition there was graceful opposition of forms and actions, a balance of spaces, of solids and voids, and of harmonious color.

One received many ideas from it. Contemplating it, one realized presently the extraordinary meagreness of the means used for the conveyance of so much, not the least thing in which

was the sardonically dramatic note of the entire thing, and its obvious basis upon a purely human intellectualism, perceptible in spite of the grace of expression and its intense decorativeness.

"That's where we seem to have missed it," commented the painter. "We've been so absorbed in trying to realize the appearance of things for appearance's sake, all of it mixed up more or less with a desire to tell a story or set out our personal viewpoint of things, that we've lost sight entirely, if we ever had it, of the axiom of drawing the appearances of things to express the ideas of things."

"I don't know that I get you quite clearly," I remarked.

"Well, for instance, you get the sentiment of these two Japanese women toward each other and their occupation, don't you? And while you're aware of the flow of line, the balanced harmony of color and pattern, and the femininity of the two figures, you don't perceive these things first. You see them after. The first thing you get is the mental attitude of the two women. The other things come along as a grace note. And yet the drawing isn't a pictorial anecdote. It doesn't vulgarly 'tell a story.' In short, it's a picture—the expression of an idea."

"All admitted." "All right, then. The point I make is that the whole thing is based on and derives its strength from the deliberate acceptance by the Japanese draftsman of a defined limitation of sight and mode of expression. At its very best, painting or drawing of any kind, is but a means of saying 'this thing was of such a form, of such a color, of such a degree of light or dark as compared with this or that other thing in such a position in relation to it,' and all that at only one moment of space and time. It can never be a realization materially. Therefore effort at imitative, or material realization is folly, a waste of labor, apart from the human impossibility of seeing everything at once, as the camera falsely and mechanically does."

"Consequently," continued my friend the painter, "an endeavor at the use of form and color for the expression of the idea of a thing, and ideas to be expressed with or through it, is more likely to result in a living and constantly developing form of art expression than the latest realization of the material so-called actuality of form. Though at the same time, as one advances in simplicity of perception, the multiplicity and beauty of form is constantly unfolding."

"It's not that the Japanese can't draw or carve in full realization. He can, and with a mastery minuteness of detail when there is any object to be served by it. Look at this sword hilt ornament."

The painter handed out a couple of carp, across each other, made in copper, an inch long. Every scale was wrought, each implication of the fins and tail was carved, the minute radiations of the gills were realized, the feelers about the mouth and the edge of each separate scale were inlaid in gold.

"Now look at this."

"This" was a simple, zigzag, diagrammatic, black line.

"What is that?" questioned the painter, as I looked at the queer little black print, full of suggested motion.

"A water bird," I responded; "a little grebe probably, diving—just at the moment of making the plunge."

"Every bit as fully realized, in the mental image it conveys, though only an abstract, as those carp?"

"Every bit."

"Here's a colored photograph of geishas."

The painter passed me an exquisitely tinted photograph of two Japanese girls, one standing, the other sitting. It was well composed, the faces animated, full of a flower-like delicacy.

"What do you get from it?" he asked.

"Why, er—it's very pretty. It's daintily colored. They are two lovely creatures, and it's exquisitely good photography. But I'd rather have that print on my wall."

"There you have it," said the

painter, with emphasis. "All this unrest we've been having for a few years past—post-impressionism, futurism, cubism, all the rest of it—as it works in my mind, is merely the revolt against and endeavor to get away from representation merely for representation's sake, and to achieve representation for idea's sake—to draw the form of the thing in such a manner as to convey the idea of the thing, not its form alone, and by the combination of a number of such ideas, express a single culminating one."

## THE SHOWING OF ART IN WAR TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is an almost disconcerting fact that art, which the war promised to put out of sight and mind and everything else for the "duration" and some time longer, is kicking up its heels in an astonishing way, with never a thought of boxing its bread.

The man in the street, having written down art—and written it for all to see—as a luxury and a fad, prophesied gloomily, and in very extreme cases even gleefully, that the call to arms would be the last post at its hurried disposition in the national bottom drawer along with the 1914 agitators and fashions. But now the man in the street is in a quandary, because art promptly and surprisingly energetically, for such a frailty, refused all surrender and laughed in the prophetic face.

The demands made upon art in those early war days were no whit different from any other industry: They were for recruits and then again more recruits; and forthwith art was found supplying its devoted quota to the armies in the field and going to the trenches and earning undying glory with the best of them. The thing was simply unheard of, and the man in the street was plainly aghast. Artists couldn't be all the fools of families after all! Why quite a lot of them must even be able bodied! And down crashed another idol in pieces on his hearth.

Art produced a corps known as the Artists' Rifles and all and sundry of the pencil brotherhood flocked to its standard as to a corps d'élite. "What was happening?" said the man in the street. "I didn't think there were so many artists in all the world and not one of them has long hair even when he joins up." Then it wasn't long before a particularly hale and hearty lot of men in white sweaters might be seen drilling outside Burlington House and when the man in the street questioned the policeman at the gate and heard that they were the elderly pundits of the Royal Academy fitting themselves for active service—and he had to admit looking remarkably equal to the task—well! after that there was nothing more to be said; and he gave up and went home to change his mind.

Art was at war. It had something to go to war about, too, quite apart from, or perhaps in addition to, the larger issue; it remembered the Leipzig memorial and other atrocities and knew that the German artist, like all his nation, had bestialized his ideal in order to bolster up a super-state and a super-human being. But all the same art was going to show the world that art was longer than war, and was able to hold to its ideals for the preservation of man's peace of mind so it set itself to go on painting, carving, decorating, and designing even while it drilled and fought and gave its strength for world liberty.

So, in spite of its youths in the trenches and its girls in the factory, the art exhibitions came and went much as usual, holding up their heads and their quality, without arrogance but without shame. The shillings poured into the Royal Academy coffers in admission to quite as good shows as formerly; the other exhibitions did as well or better and it wasn't very long before the man in the street took heart of grace, crossed over to speak to Art when he met it in the way, and would say to it, "Still alive and kicking, eh?" and Art would reply kingly, and in the vernacular, "You bet your life—and busy too," and would hurry by.

Of course art wasn't the only butt of this kind of prophecy. All good

things were to perish miserably or else be indefinitely postponed because war was loose on the earth again. And contradictorily enough, it was certain types of socialist reformers that seemed most affected in this way. One remembers particularly one controversy in a newspaper greatly enlightened and devoted to all good works in which the editorial chair dismally insisted that woman suffrage was a dead issue, and went on to propound weighty theory that all social progress must inevitably be thrown on to the dust heap until a long period of peace had relighted the world. Woman's franchise wasn't even a political issue in the country where this newspaper lived—it never became so for that matter—and yet after three more years of war, which according to this editorial theorist should have reduced us all to woad and want, woman's suffrage was law and prohibition practically total.

The great sales of art were the next to come under the ban of the prophet. They would burst like a bubble! No one could afford to pay pre-war prices; nobody had any money at all in fact to spend on such things and every one would soon be selling at anything they could get—so if by any chance you did happen to have a few odd shillings in an old money box upstairs, now was your chance to furnish your house with Rembrandts.

But again not a bit of it. The auction prophets were as false as the franchise ones and the Elsh with hammer must have chuckled as he watched them depart, shaking their heads over lost bar-ains. Dealers and public alike may have come to snap up the inconsidered trifles, but they stayed to bid and it wasn't very long before the surprised old masters themselves realized that they had only to peep out of their houses in order to collect a crowd of purchasers anxious to escort them, in triumph and on their own terms, to any mansion or gallery they might have friends in or express even the mildest preference for.

But the prognosticators weren't done with even yet and they took up fresh ground and opened fire once again. "It's a good thing," they said, "that so many artists have gone to the trenches, they would certainly have starved at home or gone into business if it wasn't for us." Granted that a large number of artists had gone to fight or to munition in some way, no larger proportion had gone there from any other industry and there were very much larger number left behind and the fact is they neither starved nor even went into other business, to any extent.

If they found they couldn't sell their work as well as before, they turned their ideas to commercial design and blessed themselves and their country in the change because you can never have enough of good commercial design, and it is quite possible to have a sufficiency of casual picture painters. Immense new vistas opened up too: every charity, loan, fund performance or meeting called upon art to advertise and popularize it and art gave of its best and in the giving lived and learnt. Perhaps you thought you would find a hard case in some certain well-known landscape painter who neither painted portraits nor posters and began commiserating with him about the current Royal Academy. He would be more than likely to say, "Oh, I've done about as well as usual. I only sent four smaller things. I was too busy with Home Defense to do more—but I sold them all the first week at catalogue prices."

And finally into this situation came the War Records business and it must have been the last drop in the pessimist's cup. Art required! art demanded! art commissioned to record the war? Never heard of such a thing! The very idea of sending artists to paint mud-colored uniforms and battles that last weeks and cover hundreds of miles! And all the while a steady stream of commissions issued from headquarters to make pictures, drawings, etchings, and sculpture of everything pertaining to war, either at home or on the battlefields. The artists began to come and go bringing with them studies and pictures as necessarily divergent in treatment as is the Academician from the futurist but one and all more intimate and accurate than anything that ever filled the Versailles galleries in the pagan days.

The fact is that artists had never been so busy in their lives. We have left the camouflage people out of the story all together, and they are almost an army in themselves. The man-in-the-street started to scoff at them too, but they straightway painted themselves invisible and he fell over them and retired convinced. It was an artist even who discovered camouflage and artists are directly saving life with their paints and brushes. And the "unsold vast" would fill volumes. The war which has come for the purification of democracy as much as for the destruction of despotism will purify art also and bring it into closer touch with the things of every day. Now that the man-in-the-street is convinced of its use he will not scoff. Now that the fine artist has been given the set job to do and has done it—and done it well—he will not despise the commercial designer but will see that he has greater opportunities to learn his business. Now the manufacturer of things has seen, even more obviously than ever before, art being used to attract wealth to every kind of public need, he will see its possibilities for his business and original design will come into its own—and the end is not yet.

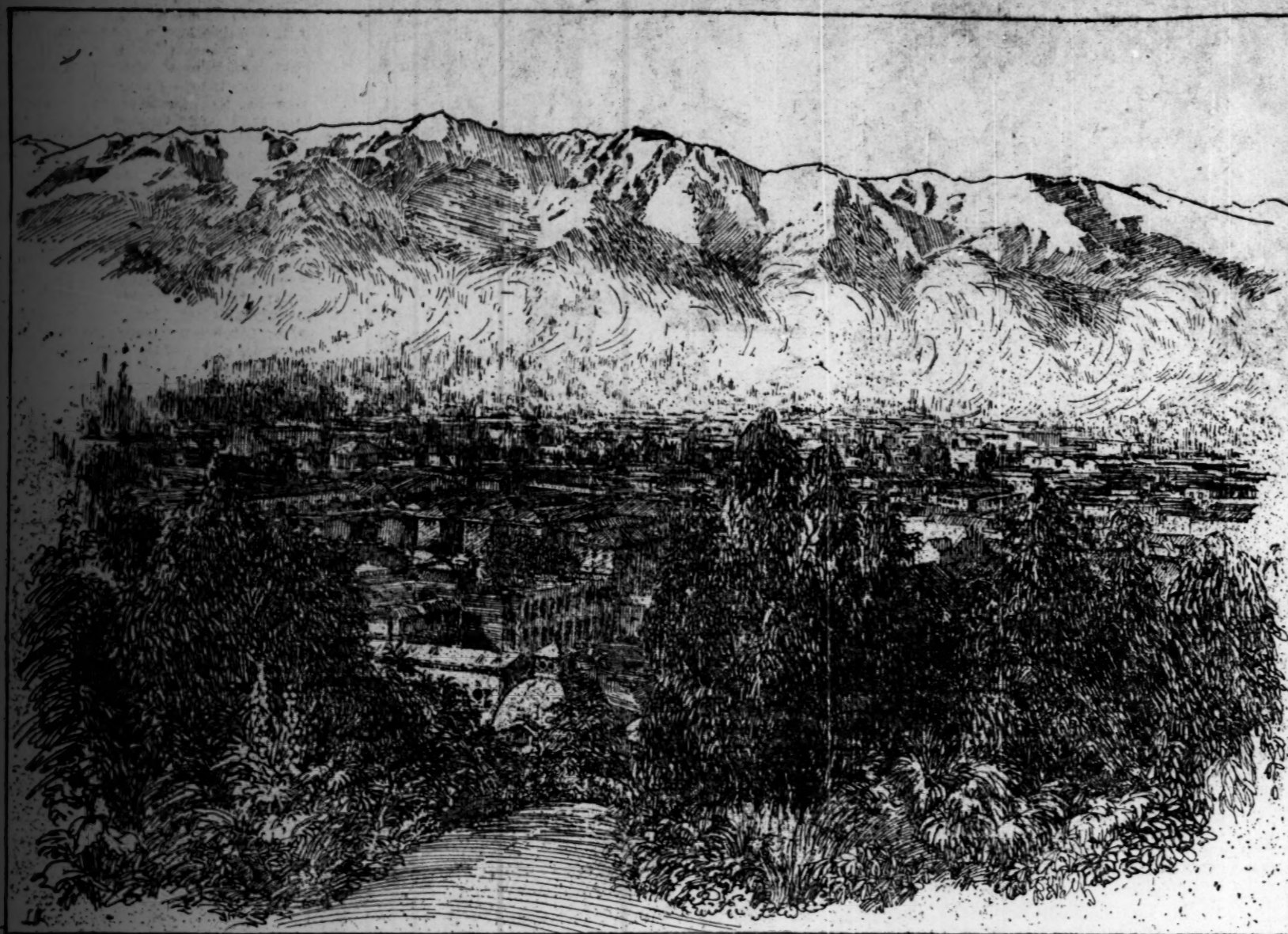
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## THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Cordilleras, at Santiago

We had passed from the seaboard of the Atlantic across the rich plains of Argentina, leaving in the wake of the train a rolling cloud of dust that fell thickly on the maize, and wheat, and alfalfa that bordered the line. We had penetrated to Mendoza, and had entered a new land of vineyards, streams, and quaint mud walls shaded by poplars and eucalyptus. Then we had passed to the little narrow-gauge train and climbed into the very heart of the Andes peaks, the topmost passage of all marked by a flaky powder of falling snow.

Then behold! In the center of the lofty desolation of peak and abyss the mouth of a tunnel! Half a dozen minutes of darkness, and we had come into the light of a Chilean day. There was little beyond the word of the railway company and the boundary commission to verify this, it is true. The tall mountains and deep ravines were even more tremendous than before; otherwise the barren solitude and the brilliantly colored rocks were much the same.

The train was gliding downward with an amount of caution even greater than it had employed in its ascent. There were times when it would crawl along the edge of the precipice, a steam tortoise with the heart of a hare! Perhaps it was the tiny rivulets of stone sliding down the mountain side to greet its passing which gave it pause. . . . There are times during the crossing of the Andes when it is comforting to remember that the thing is of almost daily occurrence. . . .

Then we had sunk downward through snowsheds and minor tunnels to the land of leaves and grass again; and it was here that the difference between the East and West became patent. We had come from a land of vast open spaces, an ocean of soil from horizon to horizon, broken by little but the slender wire fences that threaded their straight lines across its surface. Here, on the other hand, the hills and the gullies continued, though pleasantly rounded and softened. Everywhere were the tall, fat spikes of the cactus, sprouting as thickly as asparagus. On the hillside were clumps of native trees, flowering shrubs, and a multitude of humbler blossoms. Here and there a waterfall came tumbling down its rocky way, sheltered at its base by a clump of great weeping willows from out of whose verdure glowed the brilliant scarlet quintral. At intervals were small plateaus of maize and alfalfa, surrounded by a rude hut, from the neighborhood of which started a rider in flowing trousers and poncho of daring hue.

Then the mountains had drawn aside a little, leaving a level valley that stretched its even course to the sea. Cattle and horses were grazing in pastures generously shaded by trees, while double rows of poplars sent their long green aisles in every direction. Smaller areas were divided by picturesque mud walls, their tops conscientiously tiled from end to end. . . .

It was something to look up to the bare peaks of the Andes and then to turn the gaze upon this fertile valley. The Andes are a sheer delight as a background. By this I do not mean to infer that a near approach is likely to be productive of disillusionment. On the contrary, it is the stern grandeur of the range that is likely to obsess one when viewed from too familiar a standpoint. Whereas, as a background they are perfect in every respect.—W. H. Koebel, in "Modern Chile."

## Pepys' Diary

"Two private diarists, whose autobiographic records remained unknown to their contemporaries, have justly obtained classic rank by the publication of their records in the Nineteenth Century," Dr. R. Garnett writes in "The Age of Dryden." "One of these, Samuel Pepys, stands inconspicuously at the head of the world's literature in his own department. John Evelyn, possessing neither the humor, the naïveté, the shrewdness, nor the uncompromising frankness of his rival and friend, occupies a much lower place as an autobiographer, though more highly endowed as a scholar and a man of letters."

"Evelyn's 'Diary,' however, with all its desert, sinks into insignificance beside the 'Diary' of Samuel Pepys, but the same remark applies to almost every diary in the world. Pepys' 'Diary' has been frequently compared with Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' and with justice in so far as the charm of each arises from the inimitable naïveté of the author's self-revela-

tions. Boswell had a much greater character than his own to draw, but Pepys had to be his own Johnson. It is giving him no excessive praise to say that he makes himself as interesting as Johnson and Boswell together. There cannot be a stronger proof of the infinite interest and importance of humanity than when we for once get a fellow creature to depict himself as he really is, the most trivial details become matters of serious concern."

"Pepys bequeathed his library to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where it is preserved in exactly the same condition as he left it. The immortal 'Diary' was among the books, but attracted no notice until about 1811. It was shortly afterward deciphered by the Rev. J. Smith, and published in 1825 by Lord Braybrooke, who omitted much of the most racy and characteristic part as below the dignity of history. These omissions were principally supplied in the edition of the Rev. Myrtons Bright, 1875; and Mr. Henry Wheatley is now (1895) publishing an edition absolutely complete, with the exception of some few passages. . . .

"No work of the kind in the world's literature can for a moment be compared to Pepys' 'Diary'; but many circumstances must combine ere the existence of such a book is possible. It is characteristic of Pepys to be at once a very extraordinary and a very ordinary person. In one point of view he is the most perfect representative imaginable of the bourgeois type of humanity, worthy, sensible, indispensable, and at the same time dull, prosaic, and narrow-minded. Yet this solid citizen has a dash of the Gil Blas in him too; and his little rogueries and servilities appear the more amusing by contrast with the really estimable and respectable background of his character. These qualities combined make a perfect hero of autobiography; his ordinary qualities awaken a fellow feeling for so characteristic a specimen of average humanity."

"Extraordinary he is, too, for assuredly no one ever recorded his thoughts and actions with such absolute sincerity; or if anyone ever did, his thoughts and actions were not worthy of record. Those of Pepys, somehow, always seem worthy of being perpetuated. However trivial they may sometimes be, they are saved by the writer's admirable manner, and the contagious earnestness of his conviction that they are in truth of deep concern. The reader, moreover, is continually exercised by the problem whether his author is really aware of the display he is making of himself. If he is, he is a miracle of courage; if not, his obtuseness is equally extraordinary."

"The 'Diary,' besides, is no less admirable as a delineation of the microcosm than of the macrocosm. It paints the official and private circles in which the author moved, the course of public affairs, the humors of social life, with no less truth and frankness than it reveals the author himself. It is by far the most valuable document extant for the understanding of the times; better than all the histories and all the comedies. It seems an unequalled piece of irony that the supreme piece of workmanship in its way and the most lucid mirror of its age should be the performance of an ordinary citizen who had not the least idea that he was doing anything remarkable; who expected celebrity, if he expected it at all, from his official tasks and scientific recreations; who shrouded his work in shorthand lest the world should profit by it; and who would have been dismayed beyond measure if he had foreseen that it would be published. . . . Many chances have conspired for its preservation; it is wonderful that the writer should not have destroyed it; beyond expectation that he should have bequeathed it to Magdalen College; fortunate, to say the least, that it should have been so well preserved there, and have attracted attention at last."

## Tom, Dick and Harry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
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Tom and Dick and Harry  
Have gone away from home;  
Have left the store and stables to fight  
In foreign lands;

For when the heart's clean the feet will  
At Truth's commands;  
And now the door-latch and the arm-  
chair

Will feel another's hands,  
And the clock tick—tick—tick  
To an empty house and a still stair,  
And one who understands.

"Good-by, Tom, till you come again."  
That's what we all say,  
For we know at heart that home is  
home—

Come what may;  
And they'll all return somehow, some  
day.  
To the home-chair and the home-bed  
And the old home-way.

To the clock tick—tick—tick  
In the silent room and the dark hall,  
Where the dreams stray.

"Don't fear for Tom and Dick and  
me."  
Why should we when they'll come all  
three—

As sure as love lives and home-fires  
flare;  
For home is here and there and every-  
where;

And when the sun is set and the day's  
done  
They needs must drop in one by one.  
To the Home-Peace and the Home-  
Fun.

And the clock's tick—tick—tick  
For Victory won.

Ah! we know, though we can't say  
why,  
They're safer now than they were  
before.

For only the phantoms of evil die  
And Happiness knocks on Duty's door,  
And Tom and Dick and Harry will  
find—

After the War—  
The dear Home and the dear Hands  
And the Love that will endure,  
And an end to heart-aching and heart-  
breaking  
For evermore!

## La Bruyère's Great Book

The final title of La Bruyère's famous book is "Characters; or, the Manners of this Age." "It was published in January, 1688, but, as is believed, had been begun nearly thirty years earlier, and slowly finished, the final version and arrangement dating from 1686 and 1687. The book, like so many of the world's masterpieces, is short, and a fashionable novelist of today," Edmund Gosse writes in "Three French Moralists," "could scribble in a fortnight as many words as it contains. But there is not a careless phrase nor a hurried line in the whole of it. I do not know in the range of literature a book more deliberately exquisite than the 'Characters.' It started, probably, with the jotting down of social remarks at long intervals. Then, I think, La Bruyère, always extremely fastidious, observed that the form of his writing was growing to resemble too much that of La Rochefoucauld, and so he began to diversify it with 'portraits.' These had been in fashion in Paris for more than a generation, but La Bruyère invented a new kind of portrait. He says, on

the very first page of the 'Characters,' 'you make a book as you make a clock'; he ought to have said, 'I make my book,' for no other work is quite so clock-like in its variety of parts, its elaborate mechanism, and its air of having been constructed at different times, in polished fragments, which have needed the most workmanlike ingenuity to fit them together into an instrument that moves and rings."

"What perhaps strikes us most, when we put down the 'Characters' after a close re-perusal of one of the most readable books in all literature, is its extraordinary sustained vitality. It hums and buzzes in our memory long after we have turned the last page. We may expand the author's own image, and compare it, not with a clock, but with a watchmaker's shop; it is all alive with the tick-tick of a dozen chronometers. La Bruyère's observations are noted in a manner that is disjointed, apparently even disordered, but it was no part of his scheme to present his maxims in a system. We shall find that he was incessantly improving his work, revising, extending and weighing it. He was one of those timid men who surprise us by their crafty intrepidity. It was dangerous to publish sarcastic 'portraits' of well-known influential people, and there are few of these in the first edition, but when the success of the book was once confirmed these were made more and more prominent."

"Everyone who approaches an analysis of the 'Characters' is obliged to pause to commend the style of La Bruyère. It is indeed exquisite. At the time his book was published our own John Locke was putting together his famous 'Thoughts on Education,' and he remarked on the 'policy' of the French, who were not thinking it beneath the public care to promote and reward the improvement of their own language." "Polishing and enriching their tongue," so Locke proceeds, "is no small business amongst them. It is perhaps not extravagant to believe that in writing these words the English philosopher was thinking of the new Parisian moralist. For La Bruyère was a great artist, who understood the moral value of form in a degree which would peculiarly commend itself to the lucid mind of Locke. He says, early in his book, 'Among all the different expressions which can render a single one of our thoughts, there is only one which is right. We do not always hit upon it in speaking or composing; nevertheless it is a fact that somewhere it exists, and everything else is feeble and does not satisfy a man of intelligence who desires to be understood. This search for the one and only perfect expression was an unending passion with La Bruyère."

"In another place he says: 'The author who only considers the taste of his own age is thinking more of himself than of his writings. We ought always to be striving after perfection, and then posterity will render us that justice which is sometimes refused to us by our contemporaries.' This is an ideal to which Locke, anxious to make disciples by his regular and sometimes racy use of language, never attained. La Bruyère, who did not address the passing age, so polished his periods that all successive generations have hailed him as one of the greatest masters of prose."

## The English Counties

"Henry agrees with me in thinking the Somerset landscape the ideal of rurality, where nature is attired in amenity rather than in grandeur." Sara Coleridge writes in a letter to Miss E. Trevelin. "The North of England is more picturesque; you are there ever thinking of what might be represented on canvas; parts of the shire are far more romantic, especially in the mellowing lights and hues of autumn, when its old ruins and red and yellow trees and foaming streams bring you into communion with the genius of Scott; Derbyshire is lovely and picturesque, but to me it is unsatisfactory, as mimicking, on too small a scale, a finer thing of the same sort. Dovedale may have a character of its own; I understand it is more pastoral than the English Lakeland, yet with a portion of its wilder beauty, but Matlock struck me as a fragment of Borodale, without the fine imaginative distance. Devon is a noble country, but less distinctly characterized, I think, than the sister one; it displays specimens of variously featured landscapes; here the river scenery of Scotland, there a smiling meadow land; in one place reminding you of the North of England, in another a wild desolate moor, or fine sea view peculiar to itself; still, in the general face of the country I have felt that there was the want of individuality and a due proportion of the various features of the scene;—in many parts the trees, though superb specimens in themselves, dominated in their giant multitude, too exclusively over the land, and prevent the eye from taking in a prospect where the perfection of parts is subservient to the . . . entrancing effect of the whole. Devonshire has sometimes struck me as the workshop of nature, where materials of the noblest kind and magnitude are heaped together. The only defect, Henry says, in Somersetshire, is the fewness and unclearness of the streams. With Nether Stowey he was especially delighted; it is indeed an epitome of the beauties of the county; he was much interested with the marked original character, and gratified by the attentions of his host, our old friend Mr. Poole; he visited my father's tiny cottage, where my brother Hartley trotted and prattled. . . . The pleasant reminiscences of my father's abode in the village gave Henry much pleasure."

## Vanity

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.—Pope.

## Overcoming Poverty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MATTER," says Mrs. Eddy on page 277 of Science and Health, "is an error of statement." So is poverty. Poverty, like matter, is the expression of darkness, or spiritual ignorance, for Spirit, not matter, is light, and the nothingness of darkness or poverty is in its absence of light or of spiritual understanding. Where there is no light, absolutely none, there is, to all intents and purposes, nothing, because there is no vision, no spiritual perception."

The possession of matter, then, cannot signify true riches. Material sense, or the carnal mind, perceiving only matter, or calling its own darkness light, tries to impress us in precisely the opposite way, claiming that the possession of matter constitutes wealth; but Spirit testifies otherwise. John makes this perfectly clear when he says to the church of the Laodiceans: "Thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing; and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." It is, therefore, a perfectly simple truth in Christian Science that to overcome matter is to overcome poverty, or to state the same fact differently, overcoming poverty is the process of overcoming matter or the darkness of spiritual ignorance, through an understanding of Christian Science.

Now it is not difficult to see that wealth, or the material sense of possession, is entirely mental, and is very much of an individual problem. Wealth is, of course, a matter of viewpoint. What constituted wealth a few generations ago would not be so considered today. But one thing seems clear, and that is that all over the world, among savage as well as civilized people, the accumulation of matter is considered to be the proper method of overcoming poverty. Granting this, and no one can successfully deny it, then according to all the laws of human experience the greater the effort to gain material wealth the greater must be the sense of poverty or fear of lack which induces these herculean efforts. The possession of matter or material wealth, therefore, instead of destroying a state of human belief or spiritual ignorance called poverty, really increases the same, producing fear of evil rather than confidence in God, good. So it often happens that those who esteem themselves wealthy in the possession of material things are really the most poverty-stricken of all, for they are constantly increasing their load of fear by adding matter to matter, in the vain belief that they are increasing their possessions. Did not Christ Jesus point to this difficulty when he boldly declared: "Verily I say unto you, that a rich man shall hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven." The overcoming of poverty, then, is wholly included in gaining a spiritual understanding that will enable us to see Spirit, not matter, as substance. Then we shall agree with Mrs. Eddy when she says on page 278 of Science and Health: "Divine metaphysics explains away matter." It also explains away poverty.

It is plain that Christ Jesus understood this subject better than anyone else, and it was none other than he who indicated that a man's sense of poverty is in proportion to his worship or idolatry of wealth. To such a one poverty is not only a stern reality, it is a certain conviction. Nevertheless, it is easy to see that the overcoming of a fear of poverty is by no means solely the task of the materially wealthy. The task consisting wholly of a change of belief, it must be conceded that the poor man, whose desire for material possessions outweighs his spiritual understanding, is just as much in need of regeneration and spiritual enlightenment as the rich man whose greed is his god. Both have precisely the same error, the same sense of poverty to overcome. In Truth, there is no class distinction, no regarding of persons. Thus the sense of poverty being based upon the false belief of substance in matter resolves itself entirely into one of material desire or covetousness and cannot be determined by outward manifestations. Nothing proves this more clearly than the life of Christ Jesus. It is inconceivable that Jesus should have outwardly seemed to be poor, and it is certain that neither he nor his disciples ever suffered lack, yet, judged by his own true or spiritual understanding of the nothingness of matter, matter was an undesirable as well as unnecessary possession. Because of this understanding Christ Jesus had complete dominion over all belief in matter. What he proved was that spiritual understanding subjugates or dominates the beliefs of the material senses. Was this domination not the evidence of true possession? In this true sense of possession, which means complete mastery or dominion over all the beliefs of the earth, did not Christ Jesus possess the entire world? It was therefore no idle boast that made the Master say: "The Father loveth the Son, and hath given all things into his hand." It must be clear, therefore, that if we desire to overcome poverty and become possessed of wealth in the true sense of the word, we must follow the Wayshower's example. "If you will admit, with me," says Mrs. Eddy, "that matter is neither substance, intelligence, nor Life, you may have all that is left of it; and you will have touched the hem of the garment of

## Jesus' idea of matter." (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 74, 75.)

Now what Christ Jesus actually possessed, as is clear by now, was an abundance of spiritual understanding.—nothing more. This understanding, being based solely upon Spirit or infinite Truth, was scientific. So the overcoming of poverty came about through an understanding of divine Science. Poverty was destroyed or rendered null and void upon a scientific basis which proved it to be unreal—an error of physical sense only. It is, therefore, of importance to ask oneself the question: Do I believe in poverty? For it amounts to asking: Do I believe in spiritual ignorance? Do I believe in evil rather than in God, good? Do I idolize matter rather than worship Spirit? The eighth chapter of Proverbs my well be termed the recipe for the cure of poverty. It puts into the mouth of wisdom, or spiritual understanding, these words: "Riches and honor are with me; yea, durable riches and righteousness. My fruit is better than gold, yea, than fine gold; and my revenue than choice silver." True righteousness, based upon Christian Science and not upon a creed, and true wealth, always go hand in hand.

## Young John Quincy

While John Adams was writing to his noble wife, "It should be your care and mine to elevate the minds of our children," and both were doing their utmost toward that end, the young John Quincy, at the age of nine, was writing to his father and complaining of himself on this wise: "My head is much too fickle. My thoughts are running after birds' eggs, play and trifles, till I get vexed with myself. Mamma has a troublesome task to keep me studying. I own I am ashamed of myself. I have but just entered the third volume of Rollin's History, but designed to have got half through it by this time. I am determined this week to be more diligent. I have set myself a stint this week to read the third volume out. . . . I wish, Sir, you would give me in writing some instructions with regard to the use of my time, and advise me how to proportion my studies and my play, and I will keep them by me and endeavor to follow them." That will do for a boy of nine. But when he adds in a postscript: "Sir, if you will be so good as to favor me with a blank book, I will transcribe the most remarkable passages I meet with in my reading, which will serve to fix them upon my mind."—we see the beginning of that fullness of knowledge which made him an authority, and of that habit of recording which made him so formidable an antagonist.—Samuel Colcord Bartlett.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  
then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIALS

### The Holy War

THE speech of the President of the United States in the Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, was a great presentation of a still greater cause. In one brief hour Mr. Wilson cleared the air. And when he sat down every man and woman in the audience must have realized, what every man and woman who has since read his speech must have realized also, that Armageddon is a holy war. Years ago Germany acting in consort with the Sultan of Turkey attempted to thrust a holy war, a jihad, upon the world. But what a holy war was this! It was a war of religious passion and fanaticism, a war in which a power ostracized by European thought, was put forward as a champion, with the Green Banner in one hand and a scimitar in the other. If Germany's awful purpose had been realized it is difficult to say what the end would have been. Those who know something of the horrors of the Indian mutiny, something of the atrocities of Armenia, something of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, something of the story of the Turks' entry into Constantinople, may be able to form a faint picture of what would have happened. The East, from Calcutta to Morocco, would have been drenched in the blood of Christians. The pyramid of human heads erected by Timur after Angora would have been a mild expression of what might have been expected. There would have been wells of Cawnpore by the thousand and cities of Adana by the hundred; lust and murder would have swept two continents, and all in order that the Hohenzollern might rule in Berlin, and that the immorality of "kultur" might be dictated to the world.

Such was the holy war contemplated by Berlin, but such is not the holy war of that great Alliance which today is fighting the battle of Armageddon in the name of Principle. From such a struggle no man can stand aside, much less any nation. It is, as Mr. Wilson says, "a peoples' war," and peoples of all sorts and of all races are involved in it. Indeed in one short sentence the speaker gibbeted the neutral nations. "We came into it," the President said, "when its character had become fully defined, and when it was plain that no nation could stand apart, or be indifferent to its outcome. Its challenge drove to the heart of everything we cared for and lived for. The voice of the war had become clear and gripped our hearts. Our brothers from many lands, as well as our own murdered dead under the sea, were calling to us, and we responded, fiercely and of course." In that paragraph, the indictment of neutrality is summed up, and the neutral is told something which every man who understands Principle has always known, that there is no such thing possible as neutrality in Armageddon. The battle is not for any selfish aim or for any material profit, and, as a result, "he that is not for me is against me."

How completely Principle has guided the present struggle even the merest politician is beginning to see. Flung down by a little group of nations for their own selfish and brutal ends, the challenge was picked up by another group of nations who saw that if sacred treaties were to be regarded as "scraps of paper," and that if a selfish desire for somebody else's place in the sun were to be a reason for spreading war across the whole globe, the battle must be joined at any cost. From that moment the hand of Principle has never been removed from the helm. For, as Mr. Wilson said, "Armageddon has positive and well defined purposes which no man determined and which no man can alter. These purposes were not created by statesmen or parliaments." They are, indeed, ingrained in Principle, and all unconsciously Armageddon is forcing all nations to the acceptance of ideals which they have known to be right, but which the lusts and passions of materiality have prevented them from accepting. Such an issue, for instance, is the drink question. Few people realized on the day Armageddon started that it was going to shipwreck the brewery and the distillery just as completely as it was going to shake thrones and overturn principalities. Victory could not be gained by people doing wrong in the name of right, and the brewer or the distiller who thought that the opportunity had come for showing that men fought on whisky or beer, little knew that he was engaging on a gamble in which, because of the omnipotence of Principle, he was foredoomed to be a loser.

The question of drink is, of course, only one of the many questions which Armageddon is settling. The man in the street perhaps sees the issue even more straightly than the statesman in the Foreign Office, and far more straightly than the mere politician. The statesman, if they are to be called statesmen, of the Central Powers, started the war, but they cannot stop it. Flights of pinchbeck peace doves will effect nothing beyond exposing the fact that they are made of pinchbeck. Years of building up the greatest army in the world, years of preparing for an hour of colossal triumph had made the German militarists drunk with their own materialism. But it has to be recognized, as so many men who know the German nation have well pointed out, that the German militarist not only has his seat in the Königs-Platz but in every meeting of the Social Democratic party. The difference between the Crown Prince and Philip Scheidemann is one only of degree. When Karl Liebknecht, like one born out of due time, openly addressed the people from the top of a barrel in the Potsdamer-Platz, the Socialists so far from supporting him, declared that his arrest, which followed, served him right. Only a united nation could have stood through the present war as Germany has, and that nation has been united by half a century of most careful mental manipulation and education to accept the god of materialism and the gospel of "kultur."

So obvious is this, so actually acknowledged, today, that the President of the United States, speaking not merely to the audience in the Opera House, not merely to the United States, not even to the Allies alone, but to the whole world, declares, in unmistakable language, that "Germany will have to redeem her character, not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows." In other words Germany has got to face the bitter fact that,

as Mr. Wilson said, "there will be parties to the peace whose promises have proved untrustworthy, and means must be found in connection with the peace settlement itself to remove that source of insecurity. It would be folly to leave the guarantee to the subsequent voluntary action of the governments we have seen destroy Russia and deceive Rumania."

And so it has come to this, that the nations which went out to destroy the world are daily learning something which has been preached in these columns for four years, namely, that no amount of physical force can prevail against Principle. In the past this has often seemed otherwise, but this has been frequently because the aggressor has merely forestalled his opponent in wrongdoing. It is that fact that made Attila "the Scourge of God." The mistake of Attila has been in not perceiving this, and in imagining that evil was a power in itself.

### Destitution in the Near East

THE statement made, recently, to the Eastern bureau of this paper by Dr. James L. Barton, of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, as to the present and future needs of the committee, if the destitution prevailing in the Near East is to be adequately met, or even mitigated, is deserving of the utmost attention. It is not only that the call to relieve the necessities of those peoples is urgent to the last degree. The matter is important also because any just appreciation of the situation cannot fail to bring with it a fuller realization of the obligation which is of necessity being laid upon the Allies to relieve the distresses of the war. There is a call that this work of relief shall be done on an unparalleled scale, and those who will contemplate the situation with any care will recognize the fact that the call will by no means cease when the war is over, but will, on the contrary, be more insistent than ever. The belief that war conditions will come to an end over night, on the conclusion of peace, is a misconception that persists, and, if for no other reason, because they do much to dissipate this belief the figures afforded by Dr. Barton are peculiarly valuable.

It is, however, the immediate appeal of Dr. Barton's statement which must claim first place. The figures are eloquent. In Asia Minor, alone, Dr. Barton estimates that there are some 3,950,000 refugees, of whom about 935,000 are within reach of the distributing forces of the committee. These people are, for the most part, destitute; that is to say, they are without food, clothing, or houses, and many thousands of them are wandering about a countryside which has been swept clean of every edible root, or are crowded into towns and villages where only the wealthy can obtain food. To meet the most pressing needs of these refugees will cost about \$60,000,000 a year, and that when the work is carried out in the most economical and farsighted way, insuring that every beneficiary shall do as much as he can toward his own maintenance, and that he shall become self-supporting at the earliest possible moment.

When this is done, however, only the veriest fringe of the matter has been touched. "We must take a look forward," Dr. Barton says, "into the developments of the next twelve months, and there is every reason to believe that political, military, and other changes will, within the year, render accessible the larger portion of all the 3,000,000 that are just now inaccessible. Unless we are at this time forehanded in providing for these people, the door of opportunity will open and find us unprepared to enter in time to save and provide for this large number. The cost of doing this will be \$200,000,000 a year."

Now, it is well to face the facts of the situation, just as they stand. The urgent needs of the Near East are pretty accurately known, but the destitution of the Near East must be only a very small part of the destitution obtaining throughout immense areas of Europe, areas concerning the conditions in which little or nothing is known. From Russian Poland, however, from Bosnia-Herzegovina, from Serbia and Rumania, from immense sections of European Russia, to say nothing of Belgium and Northern France, something more than rumors have come showing a state of deliberately imposed destitution and deliberately created desolation such as the world has never known since the days, seven centuries ago, when the Mongol hordes swept out of Asia and over Europe, spreading ruin and rapine broadcast.

It is not easy to grasp what this means. But if the cost of ministering to the needs of the comparatively small number of refugees in the Near East is, as it is, one fourth of the entire national expenditure of a country like the United Kingdom in peace time, some idea may be obtained of the cost which will be involved in meeting the needs of that vast army of destitute which at the present time is inarticulate.

Now this is, of course, very far from being an argument for pessimism. It is, however, an argument for a fuller recognition of the great fact that "the old order is not passing; it is already passed"; that after the war the world will no more be able to return to pre-war conditions than the bean-stalk can return to its seed, that after the cost of the war will come the cost of reconstruction, and that whilst this is being met the great work of revaluing values, in the truest sense of that phrase, must go on. What exactly the result will be, no one can precisely say, but toward the achievement of the best result the importance of facing facts cannot be overestimated.

### Man and Woman Power in Canada

BY THE compilation of a National Register, in June of this year, Canada virtually took a census of all the available man and woman power in the Dominion for the purposes of winning the war. The step is one of the most significant and far-reaching which Canada has taken in its war-time history. In that registration every person in Canada, man or woman, of sixteen years of age or over, was obliged to answer a series of questions relative to his or her usefulness for national service at the present time. The returns show that about 5,000,000 people presented themselves for registration and answered the necessary questions. Thus Canada holds, today, a national inventory of the human resources of the country, and it is confidently predicted that the labor difficulties on the farms and in industry will now be made easier of solution, with the information available through the National Register.

The figures themselves, indeed, justify the conclusion that the government can supply all the farm labor necessary for Canada's war needs, can mobilize labor for any

kind of war production, and, if need be, systematically ration the people. But thanks to the greater production of both foodstuffs and ships which the last year has happily witnessed, there is not the slightest prospect of a rationing plan being necessary, either for Canada or for the United States. What there is a likelihood of now is that, through the existence of the Canadian National Register, employers of labor will be, and doubtless are, getting into touch with the government at Ottawa in order to explain their needs. Those persons who desire to engage in war work will be able to find the right employment, whilst the government, by an organized system of redistribution, will be able to bring about the highest percentage of economic efficiency.

In the National Register, as in the similar Register of men and women which Great Britain prepared some time ago, Canada possesses an instrument, for the purpose of winning the war, of tremendous potential value. The question naturally forces itself to the front: How will the government avail itself of the great opportunity? Canada stands before the world, today, a democracy in which every man and woman may be placed under orders, if called upon, in accordance with the true democratic ideal. The right use of the Register, or rather the fullest use of it, to the end that some of the industrial difficulties with which Canada has been faced may be removed or ameliorated, is something which the Canadian people will naturally expect from the government. Now the military and industrial problems which have been before Canada since 1914 are simple and clearly defined. The Dominion has had to supply the necessary manpower to reinforce the fighting men at the front. It has had to provide as much foodstuff as possible for the nations of Europe, and it has had so to transform and reorganize conditions in Canada itself that the country could put forth its maximum efforts into the war.

As to whether the last objective has been achieved, there has been a diversity of opinion. The disaffection with regard to the wage question has, according to some, undone, or seriously affected the work of industrial organization in the country. The elaboration of that particular point, however, is beside the question at the present moment. Doubtless the wage difficulty, caused by the problem of meeting the ever-mounting cost of living, offers no really insurmountable barriers. If the purchasing power of the dollar has undergone a decided slump, if the war conditions, in other words, have depreciated the value of the money spent upon the upkeep of the Canadian workman's household by from 60 to 80 per cent, the fact still remains that some proper dealing with the labor problem may yet remedy conditions. The call, certainly, is to the government to meet that critical situation, and to put to an early use the instrument of the National Register now at hand. The manner of response to that call will be watched with well-nigh as keen an interest in the United States as in Canada itself.

### Posters

SOME one once said that a good poster is made up of art and advertising, and a bad one of almost anything. The qualifications for a good poster are in a measure exemplified in the Pompeian fresco, which generally passes as the earliest authentic wall "bill" on record. It represents a number of Romans reading the notice of a horse race placed before some equestrian statues. Art-poster work is thus, perhaps, modern only in the sense that formerly there was nothing comparable with the placards, painted and printed, good, bad and indifferent, which today are features of the street and the countryside. Strangely enough, the most recent employment of posters, as an aid to war, or the ends served by war, has its medieval examples. It is on authentic record that military authorities used the pictorial poster in the Middle Ages in recruiting their armies. They had, of course, no conception of the true art-poster of today, which, in essence, less a picture than a design, did not come into vogue until M. Jules Chéret set to work at developing it. He had almost no material to work upon, beyond the garish circus poster; yet, with that preciseness which is characteristic of French craftsmanship, he managed, even then, to evolve some clearly defined canons for his own and his successors' guidance. He maintained that the true poster must be based upon conventionality and have pure color and good drawing, must be carefully handled as to arrangement of spaces and the elimination of detail, and must be influenced by the relative cheapness of its reproduction.

Now whether M. Chéret was right or wrong concerning the indispensable features of a good poster, the poster of today which falls short of his canons has come in for a great deal of criticism. It is a withering comment upon contemporary insistent utilitarianism that the advertising "bill" should be ubiquitous. It faces one everywhere, from hoardings and in railway stations; it stares at one from the walls of old buildings and new ones; it covers the surfaces of old sheds, and finds its way, sooner or later, to almost every unoccupied lot where there is any reasonable hope of people seeing it; whilst, last but not least of its offenses, it does not hesitate, in many instances under the artful subterfuge of recording the mileage, to line the fields along the railroads, as if desperately determined to disfigure the already sorely-tryed landscape. It seems to protest against conforming to any particular shape or size or being limited as to novelty of device. Though it is usually printed, it is often painted, in order to cover greater space and prove more dominant. A cow grazing in a meadow may, on closer acquaintance, prove to be merely an inanimate advertisement, in novel poster fashion, of some farm product. In short, there is hardly a nook or corner which, if it be only big enough or conspicuous enough, the poster will not invade, and the law has sometimes to be invoked in order to protect the public from its encroachments. "Post no bills!" is not merely a warning against the invasion of private rights; it is a silent protest of humanity against an aggressive institution.

Time was when the collection and classification of posters, as one might collect and classify postage stamps, was a kind of innocent diversion of college boys and girls; but what with the endless variety of theater posters, book posters, trade posters, and motion-picture posters, to say nothing of pure art posters, collecting has become a formidable undertaking which has passed into the hands of adults and societies, and has even developed its regular exhibitions. The "shows" fill halls, to the despair of the boldest private collectors. For posters have their well-

recognized eras and their "schools," and even their distinct national types. There is the "school" of mere bigness and the "school" of the minute; the one that favors detail, and the one that eliminates it; the one that demands gorgeous display, and the other that expresses much in a few random touches. Some of these posters already sell at a premium, and a resplendent Millais or an Hon. John Collier in the startlingly incongruous service of soap will perhaps soon be an "acquisition"; a Chéret or a Grasset a rare find; an Aubrey Beardsley Yellow Book Panel out of print; a Bradley Chap Book impossible to obtain; and a Dudley Hardy, a Penfield, a Rhead, or an early Dana Gibson much-sought rarities.

And now the war has produced its own distinct type of poster, in which art has been placed signally in the service of patriotism, and from which the element of advertising has mainly been eliminated. At first the war poster was disappointingly crude, or played upon the sensational, or showed signs of superficiality and hurry. Then artists and illustrators of reputation were assigned to the work, and raised it to a high level. The war poster at once assumed a mission. Today it makes a powerful appeal in its emphasis of duty and national needs, and its execution and design have become a concern of the governments themselves.

### Notes and Comments

IF THINGS go on as they are going, it will be necessary to start a lending department, through which this paper may supply certain contemporaries with journalists to help to fill their columns. The last culprit is the Montreal Gazette. The Montreal Gazette borrows half a column out of our issue of the fourth of September, and reprints it verbatim, whilst forgetting to mention where it took it from. As there were two pictures printed by us in connection with the article, it seems almost a pity that the artistic spirit of the Montreal Gazette did not lead it to borrow these also.

THE language of the Poilu is as double Dutch, to the uninitiated. Anyone familiar with the slang of the Quartier Latin would probably feel more at home than most. But there are many other ingredients—some patois, some picked up in Morocco, and some are survivals of the soldier slang of the First Empire. Such a word is "cléber," which apparently means to eat after one has been on the point of starving. An explanation given of the origin of the word is that it is a corruption of "kleba," the Russian for bread. It is said that the French soldiers on the great retreat from Moscow called out "Papa, kleba," to Napoleon. The subject is an extraordinarily interesting one. Fortunately one man, Albert Dauzat, has found time to devote to it.

IN HARMONY with the action of the Masonic Order everywhere in the United States, the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, in convention at St. Louis, has declared that "German terms of peace shall never be considered by Masons, because it is an inconclusive peace; only terms of peace insuring a lasting peace will be given consideration." This is by way of reply to the Kaiser's attempt to commit American Masonry to pacificist schemes. If the Kaiser were only slightly acquainted with the history of the Masonic Order, in the United States, he would know it to be one of the most uncompromising democratic organizations in existence, and constitutionally opposed to everything which he represents. Somebody must have been trifling with his credulity, as the militarists did in 1914.

THE announcement of the formation of "the Independent Republic of Ararat" will brush away the fallacy which regards Ararat as just a mountain instead of a country, albeit the very mountain on which the ark rested when the waters of the Deluge began to abate. Genesis is explicit enough to have prevented the mistake, it might be thought; it says quite distinctly: "The ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat." In its day, Ararat was a great power, holding sway far to the east and to the west. But to Western Europe Ararat has long been known as the place where the dove first plucked the olive leaf and returned with her message of hope to the Ark.

THE Independent Republic of Ararat is not by any means the smallest republic in the world. Both the little Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, and San Marino are much smaller, the latter state being actually debarred from artillery practice from lack of space, or so it is said.

GOLD mining during the war has become such an expensive operation, in Alaska, that many of the people there have turned to the cultivation of the sugar beet. If they succeed in producing sugar now, as they view the matter, they will not need to go back to digging for gold after the war. Some of them must have been in the States lately and seen sugar measured out in the restaurants as gold dust is measured out at the mint.

A PHILADELPHIA investigator has reached the conclusion that certain of the restaurants in that city mulct the public. Ordinary patrons of restaurants in all American cities, perhaps, reached this conclusion long ago. The war is everywhere held responsible for prices of restaurant dishes that have about as much connection with it as the tune the patron whistles when he pays his check has with the National Anthem.

THE dominant characteristic of John W. Davis, the new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, is said to be his brevity. He is credited with possessing the very happy faculty, that is to say, of compressing his communications, oral or written, into the smallest possible compass. This is a trait which in the present period of paper conservation, would make him as valuable an acquisition to journalism as to diplomacy.

MANY hints are given, in these days, with regard to the manner in which respect should be shown by Americans for the American flag, and there is much talk of the desirability of saluting it by raising one's hat, and so on. But, when all is said, there is nothing, so far as known, more effectively respectful, than the act of taking off one's coat for it, as at present, for instance, when there are Liberty bonds to be bought and sold.

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Apply to Supt. of Employment, Dudley St. Terminal Station, Boston, 8 to 11 A. M., or the company's representative at the U. S. War Employment Bureau, 53 Canal St., Boston, between 8:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

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In response to the advertisement for bids for removing and rebuilding tar concrete landings in the Park on Broadway, Somerville, but one bid was received which was rejected, and bids will be requested later for contracts for a different type of landing.  
September 27, 1918.

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